MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

VOL. 1. NO. 143. MASSILLON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1887. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HUMBERGER'S

Special Sale of Blankets and Flannels this week. An immense stock of Shawls.

Ladies' and Childrens' Cloaks. Great inducements this week.

Warwick Block. HUMBERGER'S.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

The ARCADE BARBER SHOP and BATH ROOMS, corner of Main and Erie streets, under Dielhenn's clothing store has been re-opened by J. R. SCHLAGEL, with

ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE

—AND—

THE FINEST BATH ROOMS IN THE CITY.

Everything new and first-class. Give me a trial.

J. R. SCHLAGEL.

Heinze's Catsup and Chow Chow

by the quart or pint.

Bottled Goods of all Kinds.

Alarge stock of new dishes, hanging lamps, stand lamps and vase lamps.

FRESH OYSTERS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

DOXSEE & CLEMENS,

N.O 9 W. MAIN STREET. TELEPHONE, 5.

Greatest Bargains

Ever shown in Underwear for Men, Women and Children now opened at

RICKS' STORE.

Largest assortment and Lowest Prices. You will make no mistake if you buy now.

The Independent Company.

Printers, Booksellers and Stationers

Agents for every publication in the world.

Receiving oysters daily direct from C. S. Maltby, Baltimore.

For Quality cannot be excelled and will be sold as low as any in the market, by

GRAZE & SONNHALTER.

C. F. VON KANEL,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

American Watches

OF ALL KINDS.

Call and Get Prices.

No. 5 West Main Street,

MASSILLON, - OHIO.

Don't fail to call at

—THE—

ARCADE CLOTHING HOUSE

Before you buy your suits and pantaloons made to order.

Custom Pants,

$4, $4.50, and $5.

Custom Suits,

$15, $18, and $20.

J. & H. DIELHENN,

9 and 11 East Main, and 2, 4 and 6 South Erie Streets.

Advertise in the Daily Independent.

STOP AND LOOK AT THE NEW GOODS IN Coleman's Windows!

Largest Stock in the City, and Lowest Prices.

COLEMAN, The Reliable Jeweler, 5 Erie Street, Massillon, Ohio.

To the Members of MILLER'S Original Watch Club.

Take notice that the first drawing will take place on

SATURDAY, OCT. 15th.

Prepare accordingly, with with your

ONE DOLLAR.

RESTAURANT

Recognizing the growing necessity for the establishment of a

First-Class Restaurant,

for the patronage of ladies and gentlemen, without any bar, I have opened such a place at

No. 35 South Erie Street,

in the Bammerlin Block. Meals will be served at all hours, and in the best manner.

Oysters a Specialty.

THOMAS McDANIEL,

eod No. 35 South Erie Street

R. A. PINN,

Real Estate Dealer,

Attorney-at-Law,

—AND—

U. S. Pension Ag't.

Keeps on hand all kinds of pension blanks.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massilon, Ol

Two houses on West Cherry street.

House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of State street.

One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay's addition to Massillon, North of Cherry street.

5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward

The Union National Bank.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, President.

JAS. R. HUNT, Cashier.

Does a General Banking Business.

South Erie Street,

MASSILLON, - - - - OHIO.

LADIES

Call and get a piece of fine

Sheet Music

given with every purchase at

Uhlendorff & Rudolph's

The Leading Jewelers.

No. 10 S. Erie Street.

SALMAGUNDI.

TO-DAYS DOINGS IN THIS TOWN.

And Hints as to What They are Doing in Many Others.

Ravenna has 1111 school youth.

Mr. E. H. McCall is in the city.

A new pipe organ factory is to be built at Salem.

Messrs. H. A. Kitzmiller and G. Liv. Ryder were in Akron yesterday.

Prof. Joseph Feil will deliver his first pharmaceutical lecture this afternoon.

Mrs. John C. Albright and children, of Cleveland, are visiting Mrs. Albright's father, the Hon. A. Howells.

The Wilmot Review says that that town has sixteen widows, eight widowers, seven bachelors, and fifteen maids.

Mr. Frank Seiberling, of Akron, was married to Miss Gertrude Penfield, at her home in Willoughby, O., Wednesday evening.

A party of about twenty-four pleasantly surprised Miss Hattie Snyder at her East Main street home last night, and passed a jolly evening.

M. Gunckle, the agent for the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, is in the city, for the purpose of closing contracts for lecture course attractions.

The Ohio Valley Gas Co., which is operating in East Liverpool, struck a gas well in the Sheffield district, Butler county, which proved to be a gusher. It is the largest well the company has, and the largest in Butler county.—Ohio Patriot.

One of the hose reels formerly in use at the Central engine house, is being repaired and repainted, and will be domiciled in the second ward reel house. A company will be organized among the young men who reside in the neighborhood.

Miss Anna Trout gave a very delightful tea party to members of the Kohinoor crowd last evening. The dining room was artistically decorated with autumn foliage and Japanese lanterns Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Arnold, of Massillon, and Miss Burlison, of Akron, were present.—Canton Repository.

The Criterion, a new Cincinnati magazine, has made its appearance for October. It is copiously illustrated, and is filled with papers bearing particularly upon Cincinnati as an art center, but its subjects are treated in such a way as to be of general interest.

A Millersburg man kept the following tally of the distance traveled by the 16th regiment, O. V. I., during their more than three years in the service: The starting point was Wooster, and the landing at Millersburg; distance by rail 1,285 miles; distance on foot, 1,612 miles; distance on steamboat, 3,865 miles; distance on steamship, 1,200; total, 7,962 miles.

Prof. Alexandre Guillet,' formerly of this city, is the author of a bright little comedy entitled "Mine et Contre-Mine.' A number of his old pupils have enjoyed its contents very much, and like all the excellent works published in the series of "theatre contemporain," it is bound to have a large sale.

The price of natural gas to consumers, in a number of Western Pennsylvania towns, has been advanced fifty to seventy-five per cent. Still, it is the cheapest fuel, considering its greater convenience and cleanliness over coal. The chances are that its cost will gradually creep up, as from year to year the franchises shall become more exclusively monopolistic. —The Buckeye State.

The attendance at the reception to the Rev. John Wilson and family, and the supper, last night, was not confined to members of the First Methodist church. A stream of business men, and other people who like good suppers, dropped in, and swelled the receipts up to the snug sum of forty dollars, besides contributing by their presence to a very pleasant social event.

For a week everybody has been asking, "What is a crazy supper?" So, last night, with curiosity and appetite excited, a good many people dropped into the Christian church, where a score of accommodating waitresses served a smoking hot supper in the most remarkable manner ever seen since the time of Adam Soup came in in pitchers, coffee in bowls, ham in goblets, butter in gravy dishes, and sugar in glasses. However, the peculiar way of doing things could not prevent the consumption of the edibles, and the exchequer of the church is now in a plethoric condition.

BUY NEW LOCKS,

For Horse Thieves are About.

The police department has been notified by telephone from Canal Fulton, that, last night David Oyler, a resident of that place, was relieved of the care of a dark bay horse, with a white star, and a white left hind foot; also a good road wagon with a top. No clue could be furnished. This is the third case of the kind in recent weeks, and it looks as though there ought to be another grand round-up, to get the stolen property.

LATER.—The horse was recovered this morning at Orrville, but the thieves could not be found.

"Human Nature."

A very bad play was presented last night by a very bad company, to a very good audience, in the opera house. An imitation of a good thing is sufficiently soul harrowing, but when it comes to imitating a miserable imitation, adjectives become too weak to do justice to a criticism. Richard O'Gorman and his "Human Nature" company ape after Charles L. Davis, the most successful theatrical fraud who ever trod a stage, who in turn copies, as well as his abilities permit, the famous Denman Thompson. The best exhibition of human nature, last night, was to be found on the left side of the dress circle, where an affectionate young man with auburn hair, embraced a young woman who was busily engaged chewing gum, for three mortal hours.

McCALLUM—WEAVER.

A Private Wedding Which Took Place Last Night.

A pleasant home wedding took place last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jabez Weaver on South street, before a number of relatives and intimate friends, between Mr. A. W. McCallum, the superintendent of the water works, and Miss Grace Weaver. The Rev. N. P. Bailey, D. D., of the Presbyterian church, performed the ceremony. The presents were very numerous and handsome. After the marriage and the reception which followed, Mr. and Mrs. McCallum moved right into the house which awaited their arrival, on Oak street. Among those present from out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Clino and family, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Weaver and family, and Mr. F. G. Weaver, of Cleveland, and Mr. B. V. Somerville, of Pittsburg.

BONE COAL.

THE OPERATORS REFUSE TO PAY FOR IT,

And Pass a Strong Resolution Upon the Subject.

The operators of the Massillon district have resolved to take as firm a position as the miners upon the subject of "bone coal." A meeting of all the operators was called for Wednesday, October 12, and was held in the office of Rhodes & Beidler, Cleveland. The following were present: Messrs. A. Howells, J. P. Burton, J. B. Zerbe, W. H. Grute, John Beese, William Phillips and Fred. Reese. After some discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as the "Boney" (bone coal), coming down with the coal, unavoidably or otherwise, has never before been paid for, that we claim that our committee has no right to agree to the payment of the same.

The joint committee of miners and operators will probably hold a meeting next week, when this resolution will be presented to the former.

A MASSILLON ROAD,

And Its Recent Extension in Southern Ohio.

Mr. S. H. Charlton writes to the Pittsburg Telegraph concerning this important road. "The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company, formerly known as the Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, over which, for many years, thousands of tons of the celebrated Tuscarawas Valley coals were carried to the Cleveland and lake markets, has during the past year made some important extensions to the Ohio river end of their road. Several years ago, under the supervision of their efficient general manager, Mr. Oscar Townsend, of Cleveland, the road was extended from Uhrichsville, where it crosses the Panhandle road, to this point, giving them an important outlet to the Ohio river. This river extension passes through a very extensive coal field, into which several large mines have been opened, furnishing daily quite a large amount of coal for the lake trade, adding largely to the traffic of the road. After some opposition on the part of the Pennsylvania Company, operating the river division of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad, they succeeded, during the past year, in extending branches from Bridgeport, down to Bellaire, and from Bridgeport up to Martins Ferry, along the Ohio river, putting in sidings at the different iron, steel, and glass works in this progressive industrial region. These two branches are valuable feeders to the road. Large amounts of ores and other raw materials are brought forward from the lake ports and delivered to the iron and steel works. They have also proved of great advantage to the manufacturers, giving them an additional outlet for their products."

The articles on "Physical Training," which Dr. Sargent will contribute to Scribner's, for November, will be very fully illustrated from instantaneous photographs of experts in the various branches of athletics, including the portraits of sprinters, lacrosse players, long distance runners, wrestlers, foot-ball, and base-ball players who have won enviable records at Harvard and Yale in recent years.

Dr. Von Schneider is permanently located at the stables of A. D. Volkmor, where he can be consulted at all hours with reference to all diseases and disorders to which the equine race is subject

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

ACRES AND ACRES OF COAL.

A RICH DISCOVERY BY A MASSILLON COMPANY.

An Immense Coal Mine Soon to be Opened by the Ridgway Burton Company, in a New Field.

The Ridgway Burton company is about to open a new mine near this city, in a new territory, which, for extent and in all else, exceeds anything yet discovered by this company. The property is leased from Daniel Shisler, F. Brown, S. Eschliman and others, and is bounded on the west by the county line. The land drilled up consists of 377 acres, but the same corporation has control of all the adjacent farms. Holes have been drilled from 70 to 200 yards apart, all over the tract, and in no case has there been a failure to find coal, the vein being generally five feet thick, and more frequently greater than this number. The drillers declare nothing like it has ever been found in their twenty years' experience in the Massillon district, and there is no doubt but that the find is an unusually important one, not only to the Ridgway Burton Company, but to the valley.

The coal lies at a depth of one hundred and fifty feet, and the work of opening it will be commenced at once, though it is not likely that cars will be loaded before next spring. A switch will connect the new mine with the C. A. & C. railroad. As a switch already reaches the Fox Lake mine, it will only be necessary to build a link. Arrangements will be made to ship from five to six hundred tons of lump coal daily, an amount exceeded by no mine in this district. The average coal car is supposed to have a capacity of twenty tons, so that at this rate the daily product in lump alone, of this underground enterprise, would fill twenty-five cars. Twenty-five cars is a pretty good train, so from this statement concerning the out-put of one mine, some idea may be gathered of the value of the Massillon coal field to the railroads.

The peculiar fact about this tract of land is that for years drilling has been done on all sides of it, with no very good results. It seems to be an entirely new basin, disconnected with all near by veins.

The discovery of a solid one hundred and twenty acre bed of coal is one of such magnitude in this district that a plain unvarnished statement serves it best. Massillon has been getting used to revelations of this nature, but this beats everything yet. It is safe to assert that in the sum of money which will be invested, and in the number of men which will be engaged, and in its influence upon the commercial world, this one great coal mine will amount to more than any one factory which has been built in Ohio this year. Occasionally the people will go after strange gods, but after all, Coal is King!

HE IS AN OHIO MAN.

The New York Sun on Mr. Michael D. Harter.

Mr. M. D. Harter, of Mansfield, is a member of the Democratic State committee of Ohio. Apparently he is the whole committee, for he seems to be running the campaign in his own original way. He is a free trader, and has got the idea in his noddle that the Ohio people are pining for free trade. So he has been scattering free trade literature through the State with a liberal hand at the expense of the committee. The exchange tables of the Buckeye Democratic editors sag with solid diquisitions and dissertations on free trade. The post office boxes are crammed with free trade circulars. Mr. Harter and some of his abetters have begun to preach free trade from the hill tops and the school houses. In fact, Mr. Harter and his brethren on the Democratic State Committee are running the campaign innocently but powerfully in the interest of Mr. Joseph Benson Foraker. The grim grin that crackles across the peaceful expanse of John Sherman's countenance, as he contemplates the missionary activity of his townsman, must be a beautiful subject for instantaneous photography.

It is probably too late to call Mr. Harter off, but the sooner he is twitched into masterly inactivity the better for Ohio Democrats. The protectionist Democrats are getting angry. But the Republicans are happy.—N. Y. Sun.

MASSILLON ARTISTS

And Their Work Abroad.

The improvements of the M. E. church, which have been in progress now for two or three months, are approaching completion, and it will be ready for re-opening it is expected, in about two weeks. The decoration of the ceiling and walls of the auditorium, by Messrs. C. L. Bryant & Bro., of Massillon, is completed, and is as fine as anything we have seen in this line It is of the modern style of church decoration, and while it is manifestly good and solid in its character, it is rich and handsome in appearance. At the same time—(and what is eminently fitting in church decoration) —there is no flash, but the figures and tintings are all chaste, and the harmony in effect produced, while pleasing to the eye, is satisfactory, and eminently appropriate. These artists deserve credit for their fine execution of this difficult work.—East Liverpool Review.

Caligraphic, Swan, Wert, Fairchilds' fountain pens, at C. C Miller & Co's, jewelers. 13 6t

Massillon Independent.

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[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

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Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no limit to its usefulness,

The Independent's Telephone No. is 72.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1887.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Stark County.

Sheriff, Augustus Leininger.
Coroner, George B. Cock.
Recorder, J. E. Dougherty.
Treasurer, Hiram Doll.
Auditor, Patrick Manley.
Clerk of Court, John McGregor.
Common Pleas Judges, Anson Pease and Roper Raley.
Probate Judge, J. P. Fawcett.
Commissioners, Jacob Schmachtenberger, Alonzo Smith and C. F. Laiblin.
Surveyor, R. Z. Wise.

City of Massillon.

Mayor, Josiah Frantz.
Marshal, Adam Wendling.
Solicitor, Otto E. Young.
Treasurer, J. W. Foltz.
Clerk, Joseph R. White.

Massillon Time Tables.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD

East.	West.
No. 8 2 49 a. m.	No. 1 3 50 a. m.
No. 10 9 27 a. m.	No. 3 5 52 p. m.
No. 12 10 11 p. m.	No. 7 1 55 p. m.
No. 4 3 29 p. m.	No. 9 11 13 a. m.
Local 12 00 m	Local 8 35 a. m.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 10 a. m.	No. 5 6 10 a. m.
No. 4 3 45 p. m.	No. 1 9 59 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 8 10	No. 3 7 13 p. m.
Local 12 45 p. m.	Local 10 55 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 15 a. m.	No. 3 7 42 a. m.
No. 6 1 05 p. m.	No. 5 1 20 p. m.
No. 8 5 56 p. m.	No. 7 6 20 p. m.
Local 8 35 a. m.	Local 3 05 p. m.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor.
J. B. FORAKER of Hamilton County.
For Lieutenant Governor,
W. C. LYON, of Licking County.
Supreme Judge (Long term)
W. T. SPEAR, of Trumbull County.
Supreme Judge (Short term).
F. J. DICKMAN, of Cuyahoga County.
Auditor of State,
E. W. POE, of Wood County.
State Treasurer
J. C. BROWN, of Jefferson county.
Attorney General,
D. K. WATSON, of Franklin county.
Board of Public Works,
A. FLICKINGER, of Defiance county.

District Ticket.

For Common Pleas Judge.
ROBERT RALEY, of Carroll county.

Senatorial Ticket.

State Senate,
THOMAS C. SNYDER, of Stark county.

County Ticket.

Probate Judge.
JACOB P. FAWCETT,
Prosecuting Attorney,
CHARLES C. BOW.
Sheriff,
RICHARD B. CRAWFORD.
Treasurer,
HIRAM DOLL.
Representatives,
JACOB GROSSMAN,
G. W. WILHELM.
County Commissioner,
J. W. WEARSTLER,
Infirmary Director,
TIMOTHY C. PUTMAN.

Householders are not promptly getting up the street numbers. It will take a long time to have the work all done if people wait to be compelled by law to obey the orders of the city engineer, but if all will act promptly upon the receipt of the engineer's notice, Massillon can have the free delivery in a few weeks from this time.

The gradual disfavor into which "speaking campaigns" are growing is not by any means an indication of progress. A few years ago, when October approached, not a week would pass without a public meeting being held by some party, and always one celebration which would last from early morning until late at night. They were always great events, bringing the issues of the campaign into general prominence, and introducing to the public the most noted men in the country. These numerous gatherings were of course, due in a measure, to the fact that both parties felt the necessity of making Ohio an example to the Union, when its elections took place in October. This fall, the Democrats have had the only speech they expect to listen to, and the Republicans will have only three. It is easy to assume that the newspapers are supplanting orators, but the truth is, there is a large population not given to reading or much of any thing else, who are never reached except by public speakers, and whose votes can be secured by other means.

Out on the Wooster road, an odd genius named Jacob Geseman holds a fine farm, which he successfully manages. Two years ago he decided that the laws of the land must protect him from the ravages of stray cattle. so, for the advancement of economy and general appearances, he pulled down all his fences, except that around his pasture and the barn yard. His land is apparently in just as good condition as though it were barricaded, and it certainly adds to the landscape. If fences can be abolished in this country without harm, how much more reasonable it is to assume that city fences can be dispensed with entirely. A belief that they can is slowly taking root, but it needs a good deal of cultivation. Down with the fences!

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The absence of the President from the capital makes Secretary Bayard the chief officer of the government in the city. Should anything occur which would deprive the President of the ability to resume the functions of his high office, the premier would succeed to the duties of the office by legal right. It is understood that the secretary's family, which has been in mourning for nearly two years, will resume its place in the role of entertaining members of the administration with the opening of the coming season. it is not improbable that the diplomatic breakfast which always follows the reception of the diplomats by the President on New Year's day will be the introductory event in the list of entertainments at the residence of the premier. All the other members of the cabinet, except Vilas are here. Their principal occupation at present seems to be preparing for the social season.

An interesting addition to the collection of Grant relics has been received at the National Museum, and will be placed on exhibition in a few days. It is the Grimsley saddle so long used by General Grant, and which has been for the past fifteen years at Dayton (Ohio) Soldier's Home. It is the property of Colonel Markland, who has just deposited it in the National Museum. The autograph letter from General Grant to Colonel Markland presenting the saddle to the Colonel will also be exhibited with the saddle. It ready as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1865.

Col. A. H. Markland, Spec. Agt. P.O.Dept.

COLONEL:—I take great pleasure in presenting you the "Grimsley Saddle," which I have used in all the battles from Fort Henry, Tenn., in February, 1862, to the battles about Petersburg, Va., ending in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox C. H., Va., on the 9th of April, 1865. I present this saddle, not for any intrinsic value it possesses, but as a mark of friendship and esteem, after continued service with you through the great rebellion, our services commencing together at Cario, Ill., in the fall of 1861, and continuing to the present day. I hope our friendship, if not our continued services together, will continue as heretofore. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

The saddle is what is known as an "officer's" saddle, and is in an excellent state of preservation. The breast-strap, crupper-strap and martingale are all attached, and when mounted on a wooden frame and ready to be placed in its case, the pistol holsters will be hung over the pommel of the saddle.

An Unpleasant Incident.

At one of the way stations out of Chicago the President, in response to a crowd, came to the tail of the car just as it was moving away, and was about to say something when a two-mile-lung citizen called out: "Never mind, Grover, we'll find it in the Cyclopedia."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

The roads in Wales are blocked with snow.

Lookout for a counterfeit $5 goldpiece dated 1855.

San Francisco citizens have organized to prosecute influential jury bribers.

The Western Union will take charge of the Baltimore & Ohio offices Saturday.

Montana Territory has increased in population from 120,000 to 130,000 within a year.

Nebraska Democrats indorse Cleveland and want the National Democratic convention at Omaha.

The Duchess of Cumberland, who has done time in a Vienna insane asylum is again all right.

Victor Wacht, Socialist, committed suicide in New York because he was not strong enough to work.

The London Times claims that the Chinese have withdrawn their concessions to American bankers.

Ed. Rice, the confidence man, was arrested in Detroit for fleecing an Indiana farmer out of $3,500.

Official reports from Timla say that 30,780 died of cholera in the northwest provinces during August.

Arnold Kohler, farmer, was killed by John Adams and wife near Perham, Minn., on account of an old feud.

J. B. Evans, the express messenger who stole $30,000 from the Pacific express, confessed and returned $25,000.

Lady Brassey died on board her husband's yacht, the Sunbeam, while bound for Australia, and was buried at sea.

George Martin, Hinton, W. Va., shot and killed his wife because her reputation was bad before they were married.

Capt. Hamilton and bailiffs, who killed John Kinsell, in County Wexford, Ireland, have been indicted for murder.

R. S. Hicks, cashier of Stafford Springs National bank of Connecticut, has been arrested for a $50,000 defalcation.

Cappa, bandmaster of the Seventh regiment, New York, has been made a chevalier of honor by the king of Italy.

NO ONE RESPONSIBLE.

An Interview With the Coroner in Relation to the Kouts Horror.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—A special from Valparaiso, Ind., says: The coroner, Dr. A. Letherman, was seen after his return from the inquest of the Kouts victims. In reference to insinuations that he was endeavoring to conceal the extent of the disaster, he said that he had nothing to say. "They are not worth attention. I suppose the writer was angry because I would not give him a verdict which I have not yet rendered. I have not rendered a verdict exonerating the officers and employes of the road, positively not. I will not give my verdict till to-morrow, or perhaps later—when I have thoroughly examined the evidence of all the witnesses examined at Kouts and Huntington, which I have reduced to writing. The statement that I am completely in the hands of the railroad officials and that my verdict must necessarily be a pro-railroad one, is positively false. The railroad officials rendered me every assistance possible in my investigations, and instead of being in their hands they were every where subject to my commands. I have no fault to find with the officials in my investigations, but the very contrary."

In regard to the jury law of Indiana he said: "The coroner's juries have long since been abolished. The coroner has the sole power to investigate and render a verdict."

"Do you still maintain that there were only nine bodies consumed?" continued the reporter.

"Yes, I am positive of that, and the conductor's checks, which were examined in my presence at Huntington, confirm my first decision. There were on the train, when the accident occurred, twenty-five or twenty-six, as far as I have been able to ascertain, and I believe this correct."

"Do you not think it was criminal recklessness to run a passenger train with a disabled engine, followed so closely by a fast freight?"

"I am not prepared to say as to that, but I think it is a common practice with engineers, to complete their runs when disabled, as was the passenger engine in this instance."

"You, then, blame no one in particular for this horror, and think that the dense fog prevailing at the time was the real cause of the accident?"

"Yes."

This concluded the interview, but from a general conversation afterward with the coroner it could be inferred that this verdict will not hold either the trainmen or officials responsible.

Repairing the Track.

KOUTS, Ind., Oct. 14.—The work of repairing the track at the scene of the wreck is being rapidly pushed, and the ties which were burned into thin strips of charcoal have been removed, and sound ones put in their stead.

"It is marvelous to me," said Dr. McClure, "that there haven't been more accidents on this road, so carelessly have things been managed. Why, until this Chatsworth disaster scared the Atlantic's folks so that they put in sound ties along the road, you might almost pull the spikes out of the rotten ties along the track."

For about a mile this side of the water tank the ties are rotten now, but the company is replacing them with new ones.

Whatever the coroner may say the responsibility for the horror is fixed upon the conductor of the passenger train for depending on a semaphore light and not sending back a brakeman with a lantern and torpedoes, and the engineer of the freight train, who failed through carelessness to see the semaphore light. As for it being too foggy to see, that is all talk. It was not foggy Monday night at midnight.

TRAIN AND MRS. PARSONS.

He Dares the Police to Arrest Him and Advises His Hearers to Carry Arms.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Twelfth street Turner hall was crowded last night when George Francis Train preached anarchy in terms as rabid as the Lake Front or the Haymarket ever witnessed. His caution of the night before was thrown aside and he exceeded himself in his defiance of the fifty policemen in citizen's clothes who were there ostensibly to suppress him if he grew "inflammatory."

"I am here," he said, "to emancipate Chicago from the rule of the biggest band of ruffians I ever saw and to dump the whole corrupted concern into the lake. All in favor of dumping the corrupted concern into the lake, say aye. [Aye, with cheers.]

"I am a gentleman," Train shouted. "I have been the honored guest of statesmen and law givers and I'll not be insulted by a miserable mayor and ruffianly police. All in favor of my not being insulted, say aye. [One wild, uproarious aye.]

"They try to bulldoze me and threaten to arrest me. They dare not. If you tell me something stronger to say, I'll say it. All in favor of carrying firearms, say aye."

As the hoarse and prolonged yell subsided, Train, with blazing eyes, stood on tiptoe and shouted: "Let every man carry firearms in his pocket and defend himself. I've game boys by me to-night. Will the police now step forward and arrest me if they dare?"

Amid the tumultuous uproar which followed, the scores of police present glanced for orders at Capt. O'Donnell and Lieut. Slayton, but these chiefs merely blinked their eyes nervously and did not move. Train introdued Mrs. Parsons, who spoke for a quarter of an hour in her usual style. "The supreme court," said she, "said that Parsons entered the conspiracy when he went upon the Haymarket armed with bombs. How much for truth and valor. Here's the bombs that Parsons took that night and had with him upon the wagon." So saying she seized her two children, a boy and girl, and lifted them upon the table. The audience cheered for nearly five minutes. "Three cheers for the bombs," bellowed Train, as soon as he could be heard, and once more the tumult arose.

Train called for volunteers to sell his paper in the audience, and in face of the fact that the police had said it should not be sold in the hall, the eager salesmen exceeded the supply and the papers were distributed without interference.

OVER A WIDE AREA.

An Earthquake in Mexico Felt by Hundreds of Thousands.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 14.—Yesterday evening about 6 o'clock a slight earthquake shock was felt in some portions of the city. Inquiry at the Meteorological observatory in the National palace revealed the fact that it was not confined entirely to the valley, but extended over several states in the republic, as will be seen from the following reports:

At City of Mexico, oscillation felt October 12 at 5:55 p. m.; duration thirteen to fifteen seconds; direction from south-southeast to north-northwest.

At Igualla, state of Guerrero, oscillation at 5:50 p. m; duration twelve seconds.

At Orizaba, state of Vera Cruz, trepidation and oscillation at 5:58 p. m.; duration fifteen seconds.

At Mpaxaco, state of Haxicala, trepidation at 5:57 p. m.

At Haxicala, same state, oscillatory movement at 5:58 p. m.

Doll carriages, shoo flys, hobby horses, dolls, tinware, queensware and notions at the old original west side 5 & 10 cent store.

Syrup of Fig

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken and the most effective remedy known to cleanse the system when bilious or costive; to dispel headaches, colds, and fevers: to cure habitual constipation, indigestion, piles, etc.

Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister. 1106m

Spectacles correctly adjusted to the eyes, at Miller & Co.'s, jewelers. 138-6t

Being More Pleasant.

To the taste, more acceptable to the stomach, and more truly beneficial in its action, the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, is rapidly superseding all others. Try it, for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

The Independent Company's stock of etchings are now on exhibition. Every one is invited to call and examine the collection.

WANTED.

RELIABLE MAN to work in a livery stable. Must understand washing buggies. Apply to Peter Gribble, City Livery, Massillon, O.

THREE lady vest and pants makers. Apply at J. & H. Dielhenn's clothing store, corner of Main and Erie streets.

A GOOD reliable girl for general housework in family of five. To the same, liberal wages will be paid. Address with references, No. 28 E. Tuscarawas street, Canton, O., for one week.

A GIRL 14 or 16 years old, in a small family. No washing or ironing required. Apply at the Independent Company's book store at once.

TO RENT.—A good house within five minutes' walk of postoffice. No family. For information inquire at this office.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, Manufacturer of Fine Cigars, Retail Dealer in Cigars, Smokers' Articles, News Dealer, Candies, etc. Factory over Arcade Clothing Store, corner Main and Erie streets.

Retail Store. Hotel Conrad.

SEE GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your

Boots & Shoes.

Now has come the time when the ladies are looking for the cheapest place to buy

Fruit Jars

—AND—

Jelly Tumblers,

and they cannot do better than to purchase of

F. J. Keller & Co.'s.

J. C. LOWE,

THE TAILOR,

Does his own cutting, and his location is such that his expenses are small, which enables him to sell

MUCH CHEAPER

than others do. He always has an elegant line of goods to select from.

Fit and Workmanship Always Guaranteed.

Coal Leases

Of the most desirable form, and Check

WEIGHMAN'S BLANKS

are kept in stock at the Independent Printing Office.

Fresh Oysters received daily at Albright & Co.'s, 25 East Main street.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of Lutz & Graze has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. Jonas Lutz retiring. The firm of Graze & Sonhalter has succeeded to the business of Lutz & Graze, and all the accounts of the old firm will be settled by them.

Massillon, Ohio, October 3, 1887.

Business Opportunity.

ON ACCOUNT OF POOR HEALTH I offer for sale my (one-fourth) interest in the Grounds, Factory, Machinery, Stock and Business of the Massillon Contracting and Building Company. This is a good opening for a reliable and energetic builder. For particulars inquire of

26tf H. C. BAER

Notice

To property owners in the city of Massillon to number their houses.

You are hereby notified that according to an ordinance passed Aug. 25th, 1887, each and every property owner is required to ascertain from the City Civil Engineer the proper number of his house or business building, and have the same numbered within thirty days, and if not complied with is subject to a fine not to exceed ten dollars. By order of the City Council.

J. R. WHITE,
City Clerk.

SEE THE

Lady Washington Shoe

AND THE

$2.99

Now taking the lead at

GEORGE SNYDER'S.

Real Estate Bulletin.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

6 room house, splendid location, East Oak street $1,800.
6 room house, West Main Street, elegant, $1,700.
4 room house South Erie Street, corner lot, $1,400.
5 room house, stone quarry hill (cost $2000) $1,400.
3 room house, South Erie street, corner lot, $1,000.
4 room house, George street, new, $800.
4 room house, Jarvis avenue, new, $1,100.
8 room (double) house, two out kitchens, $2,000.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

108 ft. fronting on Erie street, with large brick building and residence. A tremendous bargain.
92 feet front on Erie street, on P. Ft. W. & C. Ry., and Ohio canal, unexcelled location for manufactory.

VACANT LOTS.

1 lot in McLain's add., East Oak street, $400.
1 lot West Tremont street, $425.
2 lots South Erie street, $600.
3 lots Waechter street, $250.
47 lots Kent Jarvis' 2d add. $300 to $450.
23 lots in my Richville avenue add., $225.
6 lots South Erie street, Julia M. Jarvis' sub-division, $400.
1 lot East Main street, best on the street, $2,100.
1 lot just off Tremont street, $300.
6 lots near C. L. & W. Ry. and W. & L. E. Ry, $300.
1 lot Wellman street. $600.

Many other rare bargains.

Call and see me.

James R. Dunn.

SIPPO VALLEY MILLS!

WARWICK & JUSTUS,

Manufacture Best Grades of

FLOUR.

Ask your grocer for Fancy Patent, either

SIPPO VALLEY

—OR—

SIPPO CHIEF.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT, the first and only daily newspaper published in Massillon.

A Triumphant Treat!

BUCHER'S

Opera House.

Thursday, Oct. 13th.

Engagement positively limited to one performance.

The Famous Yankee Comedy,

Human Nature

Introducing the celebrated character Comedian,

RICHARD O'CORMAN

aided and abetted by a company of remarkable efficiency, including the

GRACE CHURCH QUARTETTE,

And several Artful Animal Actors in a mighty melange of merriment, splendid singing, Dexterous Dancing, Sumptuous Spectacular Scenery, Marvelous Mechanical Surprises an orchestra of unrivaled soloists and

THE CONTINENTAL BRASS BAND.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the attraction the management have decided not to advance the usual prices.

Reserved seats can be secured at Porter's Drug Store without extra charge.

A Joyous Jubilee.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

Successors to J. V. R. Skinner and Skinner & Welrich,

Booksellers, Stationers, Wall Paper Dealers and Printers.

Publishers of Daily and Weekly Independent.

Former locations corner of Main and and Mill street and Opera House Block, second floor. Present location,

Independent Building

No. 20 East Main Street.

Being both publishers and heavy newsdealers, we can give you clubbing rates for periodicals such as you never saw before.

We have something nice in family bibles at from $6.50 to $10.00. We can give you big Bibles, little Bibles, French, German, Polish, Chinese, Spanish, Italian and blind Bibles. This is a fact. An interesting half hour may be spent looking over our Bible cases. The best big Bible contains supplements of all sorts, and is everything but a dictionary.

Every business man has occasional need of a sheet of carbon or impression paper. We have it.

Do you paint? Examine our artists' materials.

You can get back numbers of THE INDEPENDENT in the news department.

We have a beautiful box of ragged edge stationery for only a quarter of a dollar.

A general cut has been made in the wall paper department, to make room for a new fall stock.

Ragged edges, crazy edges, beveled edges and all sorts of edges may be had in the stock of visiting cards.

It is entirely unnecessary for those who use engraved cards to send to Cleveland and pay $5.00 per hundred, when they can get actually finer work of us for $1.75 per hundred. We have samples of every kind of engraved work, and can do it promptly and at less than one half the price ordinarily charged.

MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

INSANE ASYLUM HORROR.

SEVEN LIVES LOST IN THE CLEVELAND INSANE ASYLUM.

Seven Hundred and Fifty Patients in the Building at the Time—A Terrible Panic and Scenes of Horror—Lunatics Escape Over the Country—Damage $25,000.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—Every Wednesday night for years it has been the custom for the patients of the Cleveland Insane asylum to have a dance, and that evening is always looked forward to with great interest by all who are able to participate in the festivities. Last night there were 350 in the ball room when the fatal cry of "fire" was raised. A wild stampede followed, the men bolting for the entrance to their apartments, and the women for theirs on the opposite side of the room. The men got out safely, but some of the weaker women were trampled under foot and overcome by smoke and fire.

Mr. Long, the attendant in the women's department, opened the windows of the ball room to drive the smoke out, but more of it seemed to pour in. When he could no longer endure it he rushed to the chapel where the women were huddled together moaning, without enough presence of mind to go to the floor below. He very quickly led them out, and in a moment the door of the chapel fell in. Dr. Carpenter and others carried out the suffocating women, one of whom was so unmanageable that she was dropped on a shed roof and has not since been seen.

Six bodies were found, and three were seriously burned.

The men in Ward 1 were transferred to the ground floor, but when an attempt was made to transfer the women, many of them escaped and ran toward the city. Residents of Newburg, as this part of Cleveland is called, had a similar experience in 1872. Whenever a demented person was found in the streets she was taken to the Miles Park Presbyterian church. Seventeen were caught and were taken to the asylum in carriages.

The names of the dead are:
Mrs. Margaret Pitts.
Miss Jennie B. Hall.
Miss Eveline Scribner.
Mr. Charlotte Knowlton.
Two unrecognizable.

The injured are Mrs. Caroline Knowlton, cousin of Charlotte, perhaps fatally; Miss Jane Black and Miss Mary Ogle.

The two unrecognizable bodies were found after the fire had subsided a trifle closely locked in each other's embrace. They were so charred that they resembled charcoal. The doctors believe that the dead were all suffocated before they were burned. The origin of the fire is unknown but it is thought to have started from a new heating apparatus.

The Cleveland asylum is on the south side of the city and is owned by the state. It contained 750 patients.

The fire started in the laundry, a one-story building, which adjoins the wing in which the chapel is located. The prompt response and active work of the firemen prevented a disastrous spread of the flames, and the loss of property will fall below $25,000, Had the fire occurred on any other night of the week there would have been no loss of life.

The attendants at the asylum organized a search party shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, and the premises in the vicinity of the smoldering ruins were inspected. Near the shed in the rear of the amusement hall, were found the remains of a woman. Her face was badly blackened, and she had evidently succumbed to the suffocating smoke. The attendants could not identify the body and it was placed in the hall with the remains of the other victims.

This raises the total number of casualties to seven. No other bodies were found, but Newburg is full of rumors that a search of the ruins will disclose a greater mortality than has yet been reported. The work of clearing away the debris will be commenced as soon as possible.

All night long demented inmates who had wandered away, were searched for. Some of these people, driven to it by the cold, applied for admission to houses in the Iron ward, where they were detained until the arrival of the police, or the asylum attendants.

DETECTIVE HULLIGAN'S MURDERERS.

Another One, Believed to be Harry McMunn, Under Arrest—Morgan's Trial.

RAVENNA, O., Oct. 14.—Another one of the noted desperadoes who murdered Detective Hulligan at this place is thought to be in the clutches of the law. Acting on information received here by the officials yesterday, Detective Lohrer was dispatched to Youngstown to identify, if possible, a man in custody there for stealing $2,000 worth of diamonds. He gave his name as Thomas Kennedy, but is supposed to be the noted desperado and criminal, Harry McMunn.

The trial of "Blinky" Morgan was resumed in the common pleas court at 9 o'clock this morning, as per adjournment on Monday. The special venire of forty-two men drawn were on hand, much to the surprise of all. The defense made no argument for a continuance and it now looks as if the jury would be drawn in a couple of days. The second man called was placed in the box. Upon adjournment at noon nine men had been examined. Out of these four were chosen as jurors. The court room is crowded.

Confessed to Defaulting $73,000.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., Oct. 14.—The defalcation of R. S. Hicks, cashier of the Stafford National bank, will exceed $100,000, but the exact amount will not be known until returns are made from various New York and Boston banks. It was Hicks' method to falsify the books so as to show excessive amounts due from those banks. Bank Examiner Forman, of Illinois, was transferred to this district in September to investigate matters, and he discovered the defalcation. Hicks confesses having taken $73,000. The bank's capital is $200,000, and surplus $24,000. The discovery causes a great local sensation, owing to Hick's prominence.

New Mexican Irrigating Scheme.

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 14.—Articles of incorporation for a gigantic irrigation enterprise in the central Rio Grande valley were filed at the office of the territorial secretary yesterday. The corporation is to be known as the Albuquerque Land and Water company. The enterprise contemplates the irrigation of a million and a half acres of the most choice fruit and farming lands in the central Rio Grande valley. The water supply is to come from the Rio Grande.

He Went Without the Cup.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Mr. James Bell, vice commodore of the Royal Clyde Yacht club, and principal owner of the Thistle, bade farewell to his defeated yacht yesterday and sailed for Europe on the steamship City of Rome. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Commodore Clark, Dr. Donald, Mr. Challoner, Mr. and Mrs. Helliard, Mr. York and Mr. Watson. The Thistle will sail for Glasgow to-day.

BANKERS' CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE MEETING IN PITTSBURG.

Officers and Executive Council Selected for the Ensuing Year—President Murray Elected for Another Term—Papers Read Before the Session.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 14.—The attendance upon to-day's session of the American Bankers' association convention, which was called to order by President Murray at 10:35 a. m., was much larger than yesterday, a number of delegates having arrived since the close of yesterday's session. The convention proceeded immediately to business.

W. B. Wilson, of Ohio, offered the following: That in future all nominations for president, vice president and executive counsel shall be made upon the floor in open convention, and that the vote thereon shall be by ballot. Adopted.

Judge Ewing offered the following resolutions: "That we favor a rapid extinguishment of the public debt, and therefore recommend the continued purchase by the secretary of the treasury of the outstanding government bonds.

"We consider a reduction of the revenues wholly unnecessary, inexpedient and unwise.

"Let the surplus be promptly and constantly applied to the liquidation of the debt, and let the treasury in the work of buying the bonds be further regulated, systematized and controlled by adherent legislation."

The executive council reported the following officers and council for the ensuing year:

President, Logan C. Murray, of New York; vice presidents, Charles Parsons, of St. Louis; B. M. Nelson, of Salem, Ala.; Creed T. Walker, of Little Rock, Ark.; M. W. Kales, of Phenix, Ariz.; S. G. Murphy, of San Francisco, Cal.; D. H. Moffit, of Denver, Col.; George A. Butler, of New Haven, Conn.; Asa Fisher, of Bismark, Dak.; Edward Betts, of Wilmington, Del.; Samuel Normont, of Washington, D. C.; D. G. Ambler, of Jacksonville, Fla.; I. L. Hammond, of Savannah, Ga.; John Houstoon, of Boice City, Idaho; George Schneider, of Chicago; W. S. Culbertson, of New Albany, Ind.; W. D. Lucas, of Des Moines, Iowa; John R. Mulvane, of Topeka, Kan.; James M. Fetler, of Louisville, Ky.; J. H. Oglesby, of New Orleans; Ira P. Farrington, of Portland, Me., Douglas F. Thomas, of Baltimore; John Cummings, of Boston: Thos. H. Hickman, of Detroit; H. P. Upham, of St. Paul, Minn.; J. P. Roach, of Vicksburg, Miss.; R. J. Lockland, of St. Louis; S. T. Hawser, of Helena, Mont.; H. W. Yates, of Omaha; D. A. Bender, of Reno, Nev.; George B. Chandler, of Manchester, Utah; C. S. Graham, of Newark, N. J.; H. C. Brewster, of Rochester, N. Y.; Jefferson Reynolds, of Las Vegas, N. M.; W. E. Breese, of Ashville, N. C.; William Means, of Cincinnati; H. Failing, of Portland, Ore.; B. B. Comagg, of Philadelphia; T. W. Carpenter, of Providence, R. I.; Andrew Samuels, of Charlotte, N. C.; W. D. Bethel, of Memphis, Tenn.; Henry Exall, of Dallas, Tex.; W. S. McCormick, of Salt Lake, Utah; C. W. Woodhouse, of Burlington, Vt.; William M. Hill, of Richmond, Va.; Dexter Horton, of Seattle, Washington Territory; J. N. Vance, of Wheeling, W. Va.; N. B. Van Slyke, of Madison, Wis., and T. B. Hicks, of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.

Executive council—Chairman, John J. Knox, of New York; George S. Coe, of New York; Lyman S. Gage, of Chicago; Daniel Annam, of Cumberland, Md.; James M. Bouver, of Boston; W. G. Deshler, of Columbus, O.; E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Lockwood, of Richmond, Va.; Augustus H. Moss, of Sandusky, O.; M. McMichael, of Philadelphia; W. A. Nash, of New York; J. P. Odell, of Chicago; W. H. Rhawn, of Philadelphia; Hoel H. Campe, of Milwaukee; Logan H. Roots, of Little Rock, Ark.; J. T. Smith, of Baltimore; S. K. Sneed, of Henderson, Ky.; W. E. Schmertz, of Pittsburg; Edmond Tyler, of Boston; A. W. Wyman, of Omaha, and W. P. St. John, of New York.

The report of the executive council was unanimously approved by the convention. President Murray briefly thanked the convention for honors conferred.

The tables being cleared of unfinished business a paper from C. P. Williams, of Albany, N. Y., was read to the convention on "State Taxation of National Banks." Mr. Williams stated that while taxation of their shares of the United States bonds, which, prior to the authorization of National banks, had been exempt from taxation, directly or indirectly, by both constitutional and statute laws, without proportionate deduction for their investment, was held by the banks to be indirect taxation of such bonds, and therefore illegal, their acquiescence was compelled by decision of the court of last resort. "The banks do not ask favors of the government or of the courts. They demand simply even handed justice; that the government and the people have as great an interest in giving as the banks have in receiving."

This was followed by a lengthy paper from Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, in which he ably substantiated his theory that "capital and labor are one." The necessity and requirements for "bank examination" and examiners for protection of government and people alike was strongly portrayed in a paper read by H. B. Wilson, of Ohio. The Hon. Henry M. Knox, superintendent of banks and public examiner of the state of Minnesota, read a paper explaining the character, history and duties of his office, which has supervision over fifty-five National banks, seven savings banks, the state treasury and books and accounts of state public institutions.

Mr. Nelson, of Alabama, offered a resolution that this association approve the principles as set forth in the paper read by Mr. Knox, and that all states in the United States be requested to follow the example of Minnesota, the system to be uniform throughout. Referred to the executive council.

The paper from W. S. McCormick, of Salt Lake, on "Justice to the Country's Products" was, by motion, referred for publication.

Waited a Year for Vengeance.

MT. STERLING, Ky., Oct. 14.—Last evening in Sharpsburg occurred one of the most deliberate and cold blooded killings known in the annals of the county. Alvin Robinson confronted George Barnes on the street, and, with the exclamation, "I have got the drop on you now; before it was your time," pulled his revolver and shot his victim dead, the ball entering Barnes' left temple. Both men are negroes and residents of Bath county. Barnes was a man of good reputation and had accumulated some property. He was drinking, however, at the time he was killed. A year ago he had publicly horse-whipped Robinson, and the humiliation still rankled in the latter's bosom. Robinson had sworn vengeance, and yesterday was the only occasion he had to execute his threat.

Frost in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—Frost occurred at places as far south as Port Gibson, Tuesday night.

A VISIT TO KANSAS CITY.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY IN THE METROPOLIS OF KANSAS.

They Meet With the Same Kind of a Reception That They Have Met With in the Other Cities Visited—The President and Wife Have a Narrow Escape.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 14.—The president's train arrived here at 8:15 last night. A delegation consisting of the ten gentlemen composing the committee on arrangements, headed by Mr. E. H. Allen, proceeded to Waldron, fifteen miles north of here, and joined the party. At the depot and for blocks around an immense crowd had gathered, and a roar of cheers went up as the train slowly puffed in on the siding nearest the street. The police arrangements were admirable, and the party were in carriages and on their way up Union avenue fifteen minutes after the arrival of the train.

What might have been a serious accident occurred just before the party reached the hotel. At Ninth and Broadway two cable trains were standing close to each other. The cable had broken during the day, and the strands had been wrapped around the wire. The grip of the second car became entangled in the threads which were wound around the grip so firmly as to start the second train in motion. It crowded into the street and pushed the car into the thick crowd, injuring several of them seriously. The president's carriage was only about twenty feet beyond the track when this happened, else his safety and that of his wife would have been imperiled. Four persons were seriously injured by the accident.

Shortly before 9 o'clock this morning a committee called upon the president and Mrs. Cleveland, and after paying their respects escorted the distinguished visitors and their traveling companions to the ladies' entrance, where carriages were in waiting for a drive through the principal streets of the city. When the Young Men's Christian association building was reached the members of the presidential party alighted, it having been arranged that the executive should take part in laying the cornerstone of this new edifice.

The ceremonies at the Young Men's Christian association were very simple and impressive. Upon being introduced to the multitudes surrounding the new edifice, President Cleveland addressed his fellow citizens as follows:

"In the busy activities of our daily life we are apt to neglect instrumentalities which are quietly but effectually doing most important service in moulding our National character, among these and challenging but little notice, compared with their valuable results, are the Young Men's Christian associations scattered throughout our country. All will admit the supreme importance of that honesty and fixed principle upon which rests christian motives and purposes and all will acknowledge the sad and increasing temptations which beset our young men and lure them to their destruction. To save these young men, often times deprived of the restraints of home, from degradation and ruin, and to fit them for usefulness and honor, these associations have entered the field of Christian effort and are pushing their noble work. When it is considered that the subjects of their efforts are to be the active men for good or evil to the next generation, more worldly prudence dictates that these associations should be aided and encouraged. Their increase and flourishing condition reflect the highest honor upon the good men who have devoted themselves to this work and demonstrated that the American people are not entirely lacking in appreciation of its value. Twenty years ago but one of these associations owned a building and that was valued at only $11,000. To-day more than one hundred such buildings, valued at more than $500,000 beautify the different cities of our land and beckon our young men to lives of usefulness. I am especially pleased to be able to participate to-day in laying the corner stone of another of these edifices in this active and growing city and I trust that the encouragement given the Young Men's Christian association located here may be commensurate with its assured usefulness and in keeping with the generosity and intelligence which it characterizes the people of Kansas City."

After the president had concluded his remarks and performed the ceremony of adjusting the corner stone, the Kansas City Light cavalry led the president and his suite on the drive through the city. The presidential party, on the return trip, reached the Coates house at half-past 12 o'clock, where an elaborate lunch was served.

The scenes along the route of the drive were interesting and demonstrative, but very orderly. In fact, the best of order prevailed throughout. The party during the outing were driven around the new National Agricultural exposition building and briefly viewed the structure. The management endeavored to have the president and Mrs. Cleveland enter the building, but the committee in charge determined that there was not sufficient time. Hurrahs for the president were given as the procession of carriages passed through the exposition grounds. As the drive was made around the bluff overlooking the railroads it seemed that a thousand steam whistles had been awaiting their opportunity to screech out a welcome to the city guests. Their monotonous noise continued until the party passed out of sight.

The president and his party remained here until 11 o'clock at night, when the start was made for Memphis.

Briefs in the Sealing Vessels Seizure.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 14.—The government has received from Sitka copies of the brief filed in court there by counsel for the United States in regard to the seizure of sealing vessels in Behring sea. The ground is taken that Behring sea is included in the boundaries of the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, and is practically an inland sea, and that the United States has sole jurisdiction there. The document is a long one and quotes fully from authorities on international law to sustain the position taken. The history of Russian title to the territory in that neighborhood is recited, and the treaty between Russia and the United States ceding the same is set out at length. The appeal of the defense to the United States supreme court takes the contrary view, holding that Russia had no such rights as claimed, and consequently could not grant them away, and Behring sea is therefore regarded as part of the ocean.

Testing the Dow Law.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—A joint suit was filed in the common pleas court to-day by Joseph Roell and 1,009 others, all saloonkeepers of Hamilton county, to recover from the county commissioner $4,951.50, paid by the saloon men as Dow tax penalty in 1886. Separate suit was begun by David La Kant, also a saloonkeeper, to recover $480 Dow tax penalty. Both are test cases.

Safe-Blowing.

BROWNSTOWN, Ind., Oct. 14.—The safe in Dr. Joseph A. Stilwell's drug store was blown open with gunpowder and robbed of $50 in cash. No clew to the perpetrators.

COMPETING SOLDIERS.

The Winners of Various Prizes at the Encampment at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Prizes were awarded yesterday at the International encampment as follows:

Battalion infantry drill—First prize of $3,000 and badges valued at $500, to the First Kentucky regiment, Louisville Legion; second prize of $1,000 and badges valued at $500, to Second Minnesota regiment.

Infantry company drill—First prize, $5,000, and badges valued at $1,500, to Company G, Third Wisconsin regiment; second prize, $2,500, to Toledo Cadets, Ohio National guards; third prize, $1,250, to Company K, Colorado National guards; fourth prize, $750, to Company G, First Illinois regiment; fifth prize, $500, to Company A, Thirteenth Ohio regiment.

Cavalry drill—First prize, $2,000, and badges valued at $1,500, to Milwaukee light squadron; second prize, $1,500, to Cleveland City troops.

Artillery drill, for best platoon—First prize, $1,500, and badges valued at $1,000, to First light battery, Wisconsin National guard; second prize, $1,000, left platoon, battery D, Illinois National guard; third prize, $500, right platoon, Battery D; fourth prize, $300, First battery, Minnesota Artillery.

Artillery drill, for best section—First prize, $500, and badges valued at $500, to first section Milwaukee battery Q; second prize, $350, to second section Milwaukee battery; third prize, $200, to Battery D, Illinois National guard; fourth prize, $150, to First Minnesota battery.

Individual prizes—First prize, $200, and badge valued at $250, for best drilled soldier, to E. Fitzgerald Company G, Third Wisconsin; second prize, $250, to J. B. Wagner, Company A, First Kentucky; third prize, $125, to E. Swartz, Company G, Thirteenth Ohio; fourth prize, $75, to B. P. Gray, Company B, First Kentucky; fifth prize, $50, to E. Johnston, Company A, First Kentucky.

Destructive Forest Fires.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—For the past four days forest fires have been raging in Sonoma, Alameda, San Mateo, and Santa Cruz counties, all in the vicinity of the Bay of San Francisco. Reports from various towns in these counties report the fire raging fiercer than ever. In Alameda thirteen miles have been swept clean. Several fine farms have been completely consumed. The ground is covered with carcasses of all kinds of dead animals. In San Mateo several bridges and shingle mills have been leveled to the ground; in Santa Cruz two box mills have been destroyed. The fire has swept valuable farms out of existence, and thousands of cords of wood have been consumed. From Sonoma comes the worst report. The flames have traveled ten miles in the past twenty-four hours and devastated everything in their path. Many families have been made homeless. Miles upon miles of timber and vineyards have been destroyed. Hundreds of men are out fighting the fire in the counties. The loss will be immense.

Cold-Blooded Murderer on Trial.

WARSAW, Ind., Oct. 14.—The trial before Judge Olds of Joseph Plew, the murderer of Henry Dunham and child, last winter is well under way. Mrs. Dunham, who has been confined to her room from the cruel beating she received at the time, was able to give her testimony, her reason having returned to her but a few weeks since. She testified that on the 8th day of last February Joseph Plew, John Perrin and John Hand were in the sitting room with her husband and baby, when she left them and went to the summer kitchen to prepare to do the milking. While there something struck her on the head and she felt what she supposed to be water running down her back. She was stooping at the time, and raised up and put her hand to her head to ascertain the cause, when she saw Plew standing near her. She lost consciousness from that time and remained in that state for several days. The evidence throughout the trial is very damaging to Plew. The court room is crowded daily.

It Was Gunpowder.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—A building association met Tuesday night in Philip Reichwein's place, as was the rule, and the collections, which numbered several hundred dollars, were placed in Reichwein's safe. Yesterday morning it was discovered that a gang of burglars had attempted to open the safe, but after boring the lock and inserting the powder, the game was flushed in some way and the job was not finished. Charles Gorsuch, an expert, was called to repair the same, and after considerable trouble succeeded in forcing the door, and as it swung back a quantity of powder dropped to the floor. A fool by-stander, stooping down over Gorsuch, touched his cigar to the stuff to make sure it was powder, and the explosion following hurled Gorsuch to one side several feet away, knocking him insensible and terribly burned his face and neck, also injuring his eyes. There is fear that his sight will be permanently impaired. The fool by-stander as may be expected escaped unhurt.

Employing Printers' Convention.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—An international convention of the employing printers of the United States and Canada will convene in Chicago on Tuesday, October 18, for the purpose of devising plans for united action upon the recent demand of the International Typographical union that nine hours shall constitute a day's labor. Other important matters will be presented for the consideration of the convention. This convention is called in accordance with the request of many influential firms and organized bodies of employing printers throughout the country, it being the belief that there should be an interchange of opinion and the adoption of a wise policy in dealing with the important questions of the trade.

Result of a Practical Joke.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 14.—Herman Ehrich was shot and killed late Tuesday night by Policeman Olsen. The two men were friends, and Ehrich was attempting to play a practical joke on the officer by pretending to be a burglar. He jumped out of a doorway as the policeman approached and ran up the street. Olsen ordered him to halt, but he continued to run, and Olsen fired, the ball entering Ehrich's head and causing instant death. Olsen is nearly crazy over his friend's fate.

Murdered by His Neighbors.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 14.—Arnold Mohler, a farmer thirty-two years old, living about fifteen miles northeast of Perham, Minn., was murdered in cold blood at his house at half-past six o'clock yesterday evening by John Adams, a neighboring farmer, and his wife. The cause is supposed to be an old feud. Kohler leaves a wife and four children. Adams was arrested yesterday while attempting to escape on a train, and was taken to the county jail at Detroit, Minnesota.

New Scheme to Carry Mail.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The Boston News Bureau says a company is forming in Boston to transport the mails between the postoffice and the railroad stations by means of "Telpherage," or cars running on elevated cables by electricity. Each car will carry a ton weight of mail matter.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations of the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for Oct. 13.

NEW YORK—Money 4½ per cent. Exchange strong. Governments firm.

Currency sixes, 123 bid; four coupons, 125½ bid; four-and-a-halfs, 108 bid.

The stock market opened feverish and irregular with some support showing, but the bear following were free sellers and resisted all advances and prices sold off from ¼ to 2 per cent. This was followed by a firmer market and the declines were about recovered. About 11:15 a. m. the bears again raided the market and a decline of ⅛ to 1¼ per cent. was made from opening prices. The list has since been feverish and very irregular, but with a better undertone than for some days past.

Bur. & Quincy	151	Mich. Central	83½
Canadian Pacific	51	Missouri Pacific	90⅜
Canadian South'n	52⅜	N. Y. Central	104¾
Central Pacific	30¾	Northwestern	107½
C., C., C. & I.	53¾	Northern Pacific	20¼
Del. & Hudson	97⅝	do preferred	40⅜
Del., Lack. & W.	144⅜	Ohio & Miss.	24¼
Denver & Rio G.	22½	Pacific Mail	35¼
Erie seconds	25½	Reading	60⅛
Illinois Central	116	Rock Island	115¼
Jersey Central	72¼	St. Paul	71¼
Kansas & Texas	21¼	do preferred	116
Lake Shore	90⅜	Union Pacific	45
Louisville & Nash	55¼	Western Union	74¼

Cincinnati

FLOUR—Fancy, $3.60@3.85; family, $3.20@3.40.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, 72@74c.; No. 2, 75@76c.

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 46c; No. 2 mixed, 45c.

OATS—No. 3 mixed, 27@27½c; No. 2 mixed, 28½@29c; No. 3 white, 33@35c.

PORK—Family, $13.75@14.00; regular, $14.00@14.25.

LARD—Kettle, 7@7½c.

BACON—Short, clear sides, 8¼@8 1-8c.

CHEESE—Prime to choice Ohio, 11¼@12c. New York, 13@13½c.

POULTRY—Common chickens, $2.25@2.35 per dozen; fair to prime, $2.50@2.75; choice, $2.50@2.75.

WOOL—Unwashed medium clothing, 23@24c; fine merino, 17@18c; common, 15@20c; fleece-washed medium clothing, 27@29c; combing, 28@30c; fine merino X and XX, 26@27c; burr and cotts, 19@15c; tub-washed, 30@37c; pulled, 27@28c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $13.50@14.00. No. 2, $12.00@12.50; mixed $10.00@11.00; prairie, $8.00@9.00; clover, old and new, $8.50@9.00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3.00@3.75; fair, $2.00@2.75; common, $1.00@1.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.00; yearlings and calves, $1.00@2.75.

HOGS—Select butchers', $4.30@4.75, fair to good packing, $4.25@4.60; fair to good light, $4.10@4.45; common, $3.90@4.10; culls, $2.75@3.45.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2.50@3.25; good to choice, $3.50@4.25; common to fair lambs, $3.50@4.25; good to choice, $4.25@5.00.

KILLINGER & CO.,
Stoves & Castings,
WEST MAIN ST.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed time schedule of passenger trains in effect June 5, 1887, and until further notice. New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

| | No. 1. | No. 3. | No. 5. | Accom. | | |

FOREBODING.

In the fantastic wonderland of night,
'Mid the mad mazes of its masquerade,
Its throng of mimes dazzingly arrayed,
Haunting me through star palaces of light,
Or perilous plunges down black chasms of fright,
Cleaving a way 'mong crowds that, part dismayed,
Pursued me swift, a vague and unknown shade,
Viewless yet potent with implacable might.
Bound in a horror paralyzing will,
Ever I struggled vainly to look back
Upon the phantom close upon my track;
Ever the distance lessened 'twixt us still—
Day dawned at last and brought a dreary morrow,
And now I know that nameless one was sorrow!
—Cornhill Magazine.

IN THE CELLAR.

I.

The siege was over at last, and the most strongly fortified city in the Confederacy was in the hands of the Federals.

Among the few citizens remaining in the captured stronghold was Henry Gates.

When his friends fled from the place Gates refused to go. His wife had been killed by a shell during the siege, and he no longer felt interested in anything.

"If they will let me alone," he said, "it is all I ask. I am going to shut myself up here at home, and nobody will be bothered by me."

But it was not an easy matter for Gates to live undisturbed in his big house. The Federal soldiers could not resist the temptation to help themselves to everthing that struck their fancy. Gates' gloomy residence, standing at some distance from the other houses, attracted their attention. The servants had left the city with the Confederates, and as Gates never showed himself, the looters were under the impression that the place was deserted.

One day several stout fellows rushed in and stripped the garden. They pulled up the corn, tomatoes, cabbages, turnips and beans, and left the ground perfectly bare. Then they invaded the back lot and carried off a cow and calf.

The owner of the property watched these proceedings from a window, and silently nursed his wrath.

But this was only the beginning. In an outhouse two bales of cotton and some tobacco had been stored. Gates had made the investment thinking that if the city was captured he would be able to turn the cotton and tobacco into greenbacks. Naturally, his indignation was unbounded when he woke up one morning and found a crowd of soldiers loading his hidden treasure into an army wagon.

He ran out of the house and remonstrated wildly with the robbers, but they merely laughed at him. Finally two of the men tied him to a tree and gagged him. Then they jumped into the wagon and drove off. In a little while Gates tore himself loose. He went into the house and locked the doors.

As the day wore on he worked himself into a fury.

"Life is not worth living," he said, "if I must submit to these outrages. If I can't have my rights I'll have blood!"

He spent some time looking through the house, and at last he found an old bowie knife. With a smile of satisfaction he seized the murderous weapon, and the next hour or two was spent in whetting it, and he did not lay it aside until it was as sharp as a razor.

"Now let them come!" he muttered.

At a late hour that night Gates was awakened by a noise in one of the lower rooms. Leaping from his bed, he took his knife and glided down stairs. The moonlight enabled him to see every object in his way.

When he reached the foot of the stairs he paused to listen. He could not be mistaken. He heard the sound of shuffling feet in a back room. Turning the door knob quietly he ran against a burly ruffian in blue.

"For God's sake!" said the soldier, when he saw the upraised knife.

His appeal was useless. Once, twice, thrice the deadly steel descended, and the victim fell with the death rattle in his throat!

Gates reeled back half stunned when he saw what he had done. All his life he had been a man of peace. It was an awful sight to see that white, dead face with the staring eyes.

The slayer had no time to lose. He closed the window through which the intruder had entered, and then began to think about the concealment of the body. It would not do to stand the consequences of his act. He could not hope for justice. The Federals would kill him without a trial.

In an instant his plan was matured. He lifted the dead man by the shoulders and dragged him down into the cellar. The place was favorable for the concealment of the body. The work of walling the sides of the cellar had been suspended during the siege, and the floor was littered with fragments of granite and other material left by the masons.

The body was carefully deposited in a corner, and Gates struck a match, but at once extinguished it. He went to work in the dark, and in less than ten minutes he had covered the lifeless heap in the corner with a pile of rubbish.

There was no more sleep that night for Gates. He wandered from room to room, thinking and planning. When morning came he looked into a mirror and gave a cry of horror. His face was pinched and haggard, and his hair, so black and glossy the day before, was threaded with gray!

II.

The long day of anxiety and terror came to an end, but Gates had found it impossible to do anything. So many soldiers were moving about that he was afraid to go to work in the cellar. He went down several times and made a lot of mortar, and got everything in readiness for his night's work.

He had decided to finish the cellar wall at the end that had been left uncompleted, and behind the wall he would hide the body. When the job was done he would feel secure.

At midnight he saw that the doors and windows were barred and fastened. In the cellar he covered the single grating that ventilated it, and placed his lamp in a convenient position.

The next thing to do was to remove the body. Gates pulled away the rubbish and peered into the dark corner. A puzzled look came over his face, and, panting for breath, with his heart leaping into his mouth, he seized the lamp and looked again.

Before him lay the man he had killed, and by his side was stretched another dead man, a soldier like the other, and his breast showed three ghastly wounds!

Gates felt his limbs give way under him, and his brain was in a whirl.

When he came to his senses he had to relight his lamp. He looked at his watch and found that his fainting fit had lasted half an hour.

Half crazed as he was, there was more necessity than ever for his work. He took a drink from his brandy flask and started in like a giant. A place was hollowed in the earth, and the two bodies were jammed in. Then block after block of granite was laid and the mortar was lavishly applied.

The frantic man seemed to be gifted with superhuman energy. By daylight the work was finished. The debris was gathered up and carried out with the tools, the floor was swept, and several empty barrels and boxes were brought down and placed against the walls.

Gates felt like a new man. He dressed himself with care and began to move about in the city. Instead of shunning companionship he sought it. All the time he was on the alert. Was he suspected! This was the one question that agitated his brain night and day.

The disappearance of the two men created no excitement, except, perhaps, in their own companies. Gates roamed the streets and made acquaintances among the Federal officers, but days and weeks rolled by and nothing occurred to alarm him.

One day a happy thought struck him. A neighbor desired to rent his house. Why not let him have it, and go north or west, or anywhere, for a few years until this horror was forgotten?

Fortunately it was easy to make safe and satisfactory arrangements. Gates turned over the house to his tenant, and with the first quarter's rent in his pocket set his face northward.

III.

The war had been over ten years when the wanderer returned. In his absence he had prospered, and his face wore the placid composure of a man who had no past to regret, and no secret to hide from his fellow men.

Gates demanded the house, and his faithful tenant gave it up. The owner furnished it comfortably and moved in, and appeared to be so well pleased with his surroundings that his old neighbors were delighted.

"I have seen every nook and corner in the house except the cellar," remarked a friend who was going over the house with the proprietor.

"The cellar!" exclaimed Gates. "Oh, yes, of course I'll show you that."

He led the way, and his companion praised everything in high terms.

"The wall at this end," he said, "is well built, but it is more massive than any other part of the work. It was built to last forever."

"Just so," replied Gates, with a dry laugh. "No, I don't mean that exactly. The supply of material was limited and the mason used what he had. I am satisfied with it."

But after the departure of his guest Gates scowled and shook his fist.

"D—n him for a meddling fool!" he said. "What does he know about it? Suspicious, perhaps, and wants to pry around here. Hum! I must be on my guard."

The wretched man paced the floor.

"It is the mystery of it and not the deed," he continued, "that weighs upon my mind. I found a robber in my house and I slew him. There was no crime in that. But I had to bury two men instead of one. Who was the second man? Who killed him? How came his body there? No living person but myself could have entered the cellar. Pshaw! I am going over the same questions that have worried me for the last ten years. There is no explanation, absolutely none, and I am a fool to go on in this way."

The visit to the cellar seemed to unnerve Gates, and his health and spirits began to decline.

A heavy rainstorm set in, and Gates found himself alone one night. There was no danger of interruption in such weather, as nobody would care to pay a visit except in a case of life and death.

"I must see them!" cried Gates, "and I will."

He went to the outhouse where the tools were stored, and then proceeded to the cellar.

It was as hard to tear down the wall as it had been to build it, but after awhile the worker succeeded in removing a great mass of granite and mortar.

Gates reached over back of the wall and pulled out a skeleton covered with tattered fragments of blue. He laid it on the floor.

"Is that the man I killed or the other?" he whispered.

Another pull and the second skeleton rested by the side of the first.

"I thought," gasped Gates, "that I felt something else over there."

He stretched out both hands behind the wall and caught something. He dragged it out, and threw it on the floor.

Then he held up the lamp and stared wildly before him.

There were three skeletons on the floor!

"One, two, three," said Gates.

He rubbed his eyes and began the count again.

"One, two, three!"

He fell on his knees and felt of each skeleton.

"One, two, three!" he shrieked.

It was more than the suffering man could stand. He toppled over, limp and motionless, in a dead faint.

Early in the morning the few people in the streets were astonished to see Gates running aimlessly in every direction. His dress was disordered and his eyes glared like those of a maniac.

"One, two, three!" he shouted.

Several attempts were made to stop him, but he broke away and continued to run. Some one saw him draw a long knife, and the crowd scattered, fearing that he was about to attack them.

"One, two, three!" screamed the madman, plunging the knife into his breast three times.

He fell on the sidewalk, rolled over once and was dead when the spectators reached the spot.

Quite a sensation was caused by the discovery of three skeletons in the cellar under the Gates house, but the mystery was never explained. It was generally surmised that some horrible tragedy must have occurred there during the war, but its nature and the parties to it could not be ascertained. It was thought that Gates had unexpectedly come upon the skeletons, and the fright occasioned by the ghastly spectacle had turned him into a raving madman.—Wallace P. Reed in Atlanta Constitution.

Duties of a Reporter.

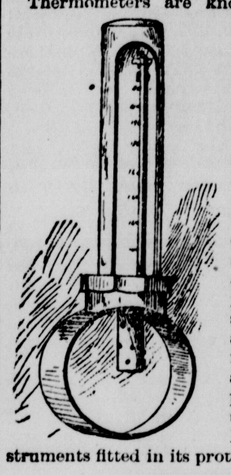
"Some people have peculiar ideas about the functions of a newspaper and the duties of a reporter," remarked one of a crowd of quill pushers at the Central station. "What's the matter now?" came from the chorus of scribes. "I wrote a little personal note about a business man who had invented a certain machine, and one of his employes who saw it said to me, 'Why don't you come around and interview Mr. —— about his business? I think you could write a column about it. I know it would please him and it would help him, as trade is dull just now.'" "Will you do it?" asked one of the reporters. "Yes, when I want my immediate discharge. Think of writing up a column advertisement for a man in the local columns. The city editor would have a fit."—Philadelphia Call.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

HOW CRABS CAST OFF A LIMB WHEN IRRITATED OR INJURED.

Restrictions on the Practice of Medicine in Minnesota—How to Discover Trichina in Pork—A Plan Devised for Adjusting the Zero of Thermometers.

Thermometers are known to alter with time, and Mr. Andrew Haddon has devised the plan for adjusting their zero, which is illustrated in the figure.



In this apparatus the thermometer tube is fastened at one end to a separate piece which can slide in the scale, so as to enable any one to adjust his instrument so as to agree with a standard thermometer, or with any other in his possession. The figure shows one of Mr. Haddon's instruments fitted in its protective case.

Practice of Medicine in Minnesota.

Under a law recently passed in the Minnesota legislature the restrictions placed upon the practice of medicine in that state will be more severe than in any other part of the United States. All persons who wish to practice medicine must pass an examination before a board of nine persons, irrespective of whether they hold regular diplomas or not, and only those who have taken three courses of medical lectures will be permitted to the examination.

Making Paper Adhere to Metal.

The following formula for a mixture which can be used for metal, glass or wood, is given in Revue Photographique: Gum tragacanth, 30 grammes; acacia gum, 120 grammes; water, 500 c. c. Dissolve, filter, and add 2½ grammes of thymol suspended in 120 c. c. of glycerine; then add enough water to make up the bulk to 1 liter. This bath will keep a long time.

Tracing Trichinæ in Pork.

The best mode of tracing or finding trichinæ in pork by means of a microscope, says Scientific American, is as follows: Cut a very thin longitudinal slice of the muscle by means of a very sharp knife or razor. Press it between two glass slips, and examine by transmitted light. The coiled trichinæ may be readily distinguished from the muscle fiber.

Easy Way to Repair a Boiler Furnace.

When you have to repair your boiler furnace, says The Stationary Engineer, and cannot get any fire clay, take common earth mixed with water, in which you have dissolved a little rock or other salt; use same as fine clay; the furnace will last fully as long.

To Write on Glass.

An ink that will write on glass can be made from ammonium fluoride dissolved in water and mixed with three times its weight of barium sulphate.

Self Mutilation of Animals.

An article in a recent number of La Nature discusses at length the power possessed by crabs and some other animals of casting off a limb when roughly injured or irritated. This description is accompanied by an illustration which we reproduce, showing how this act, for which the name "autotomy" is suggested, may be of use in allowing the animal to escape from its enemies.

M. Parize tried the experiment of placing a common crab near a large octopus, which is found upon the coasts of Brittany and lives largely upon these crustacea. The octopus seized the crab by a claw with one of his tentacles, but as soon as the crab felt the pressure he quietly abandoned the unfortunate member and hurried away to a safer locality, and, if crabs have any sense of humor, doubtless laughing at the disappointment of the octopus, who was defrauded of his dinner in such an unfair manner. Fortunately the crab suffers little inconvenience from his self mutilation. In a short time a new limb is reproduced, fully equal to the old one, and ready to be abandoned in its turn if occasion requires. Lobsters and some other crustacea possess the same faculty, both of self dismemberment and reproduction of lost limbs. Certain spiders, on the contrary, although they can cast off their legs if necessary, never recover them, but remain partially crippled for the remainder of their lives.

OCTOPUS AND CRAB.

M. Parize considers that autotomy is largely a voluntary act and that the animal deliberately sacrifices his limb to escape from his enemy, agreeing upon this point with Professor Huxley; but M. Fredericq, on the contrary, thinks that it is a reflex phenomenon, caused by the irritation of the limb, just as we instinctively close our eyes when a grain of sand is blown into them or start at a sudden noise.

Advice to Travelers.

Those who wish to make themselves as comfortable as possible while traveling in a sleeper will do well to note the following advice from Medical and Surgical Record: For men a light cap, one that will cover over the ears, so as to serve as a nightcap, will be desirable. In cold weather a woolen cap is best. This cap should be put on as soon as the car is entered. A loose blouse should take the place of the coat usually worn. Slippers must not be worn. If there is a draught in the car, face it, do not let it strike the back. Have the bed made with its head toward the engine; the dust will then be driven to the foot, where it will do the least harm. But be sure to have a sufficient quantity of bedclothes to keep warm. A soft, loose knit woolen hood is the best headwear for women; this should be worn at night also. It should be warmer in winter than in summer months. The corsets should be removed at night and a loose woolen wrapper worn for a nightdress. The stocking supporters, as well as every constricting band around the waist, should be loosened.

Delicately Expressed.

No finer thought was ever penned than that Knowles put into the mouth of Virginius. Correctly quoted, it reads:

I hear a voice so soft that nothing comes
'Twixt it and silence!

THE NATIONAL GAME.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

News Items from Washington—President Hewitt and a Newspaper Man Have a Row.

The Washington players are beginning to realize that the time has come for them to put on a spurt if they desire to be reserved for next season. In yesterday's and today's games with New York they played in excellent form, although their average batting is still quite weak. Farrell has been replaced at shortstop by Arthur Irwin's brother, late of Newark, and he promises to be a gain to the Senatorial team. He has many of his brother's movements on the field, and his work is fully up to the standard. O'Brien, the big first baseman, now leads the league in home-run getting.

Notwithstanding the poor showing made by Washington this season, and the unfortunate experiments tried by the management, the club has more than cleared expenses, and has a neat surplus in the treasury.

An altercation between President Hewett and a local correspondent of a sporting paper took place Saturday afternoon at the entrance of the Base-Ball Park. Hewitt struck the correspondent in the nose, drawing blood, and before the correspondent was able to return the blow Waller Hewett, the son of President Hewett, interfered and the combatants were parted. The correspondent claims that the attack was unprovoked and threatens vengeance. It is the general impression of the friends of the home club that President Hewett, though a most substantial backer, has not helped Manager Gaffney to maintain discipline among the members of the team.

Johnny Ward is full of the brotherhood business and can hardly discuss any other subject at present. He is reticent as to what course the brotherhood will pursue if the league insists on its refusal to recognize the new organization. Manager Mutrie says he has always been a friend of the players, but he does not see what they are to gain by fighting the league. There are doubtless wrongs to be righted and the league can be relied upon to do the fair thing toward the players, but he can not understand why the players should complain, so long as they obtain redress for their grievances, whether they obtain it as representatives of league players or representatives of the brotherhood. He says he does not know what the brotherhood proposes to do, but if they institute a determined kick against the league the result will be that a number of young players will come into competition with the veterans and there will be a reduction of salaries all along the line; besides, many of the old players, who have seen their best days, will be placed on the retired list, perhaps permanently.

TOO GREEDY BY HALF.

Spalding Sits Down on a Swinish Proposition of Stearns and Von der Ahe.

The world championship game between the Detroits and St. Louis Browns which was scheduled for Chicago October 11 is off. A few days ago President Spalding received a letter from President Stearns asking the former's opinion of a $1 and $1.50 tariff to the game. Spalding was not slow to make reply that he thought such a charge outrageously exorbitant and refusing to have such an imposition practiced on his patrons. Yesterday Stearns telegraphed Spalding demanding an immediate answer to the question if he would consent to the $1.50 tariff. The Chicago president again refused to consent to the charge. Stearns then wired this message:

DETROIT, Oct. 1.—A. G. SPALDING—Von der Ahe and I agree that we play at one price or not at all. Which shall it be?
F. K. STEARNS.

To this Manager Spalding made this reply:

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—*F. K. Stearns:* We can exist if we are deprived of the pleasure of witnessing the Detroit-St. Louis game on October 11, but if it is played our regular prices of admission must be charged. Shall I consider the game off? Answer. A. G. SPALDING.

Late last night Stearns telegraped Spalding to declare the game off, and it is doubtful, therefore, if these two teams will be seen in this city this fall. It will be rather amusing to watch the success of such a tariff, if adhered to in other cities. A fifty and seventy-five cent tariff was good enough when the Chicagos and Browns were playing for the world's championship last fall, and it ought to be sufficient for the Detroits and Browns this year. It may be money in the pockets of Von der Ahe and Stearns to abandon the idea of traveling in a vestibule train and accept the common sense plan of charging reasonable prices to their games. —*Chicago Herald.*

The Browns Not Appreciated.

Before this is set up in unsympathetic "cold metal," writes the St. Louis correspondent of *Sporting Life*, the Browns will have returned to their quarters on Grand avenue. They will arrive in the Mound City Saturday morning, and from the present outlook they will be allowed to straggle by ones and twos to their different places of abode. There will be no reception of any kind. The people of St. Louis will not show the gallant boys in brown that they appreciate their great work. They again return to the city with heads erect and victory perched on their banner. They bring the championship of the American Association to cold-hearted St. Louis for the third consecutive time. If this great aggregation of ball-tossers represented any other city in the Union half the size of St. Louis the people would turn out en masse and show the team that their great and noble work was appreciated. The people of St. Louis are slow to catch on to the fact that the Brown Stocking team is one of the best—if not the very best—advertisements that they possess. A great fuss is made over our annual fall festivities, the fair is well attended and the exposition is one of the greatest successes on this continent. Our people pay these enterprises a great deal of attention for the simple reason that they advertise the city of St. Louis at large. The merchants of this city ought to make up and give the Browns—the champions of the world—the greatest reception in the near future that they ever enjoyed. Come, St. Louisans, awake from your slumber. President Von der Ahe is treating the people of St. Louis as they deserve to be treated by refusing to play but one game of the world championship series in St. Louis.

The Philadelphia club would have been in second place if Manager Harry Wright had taken the opportunity for a little sharp practice which was offered him. The Washington club was scheduled to play the Philadelphias Thursday, but they left for home on the two o'clock train. Manager Wright called at the Bingham House at 2:30 o'clock, and was very much surprised when informed that the statesmen had gone home. "Well, Manager Gaffney took a great risk," said he. "I intended to play this game today if it was possible at all. Now I could go out on the grounds with my team, and have the game awarded by a score of 9 to 0." Several staunch admirers of the Philadelphias urged Manager Wright to pursue this course. They argued that Chicago would take advantage of an opportunity like this. "No," replied Manager Wright, "the grounds are too wet, and that would be taking a very mean advantage."

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

A REVIVAL OF SONG.

More American Opera—Manager Locke Again in Charge—Mrs. Thurber's Scheme Again Revived.

The National Opera Company, says a New York authority, blossoms anew with the announcement of a contract between the old projectors and Manager Locke, by which the properties of the company, which were sold at auction in Jersey City in August, bringing about one-tenth of their cost, pass again into Locke's possession under certain conditions that may be of interest. It will be recalled that the original company was the outgrowth of an effort by Mrs. Jeannette Thurber and others to establish a National Conservatory of Music which should graduate pupils into opera or other established agencies of wide importance. When the original scheme lagged the projectors tried to stimulate interest in the conservatory by showing the results in opera that might be secured by pupils. The efforts ended in a bankrupt opera company and a lot of stranded singers, performers and dancers, whose salaries are yet due.

Then came the auction sale of the costly properties and a hopeless disclosure of the affairs of the company, much of the dismay and loss of about every body in any way concerned. Manager Locke evidently saw no reason to be discouraged. It was understood, indeed, at the time of the sale of the properties that Mr. Locke would get them back, and before that time he had begun to make engagements for the coming season. The announcement now made merely confirms, therefore, earlier reports in regard to the disposal of the properties. The conditions of the transfer, however, are new and exclusive. As the properties have a certain earning capacity he is to apply that income to a fund for the liquidation of the claims of last year's employes. He is to admit to his company graduates from the conservatory who aspire to operatic honors, paying them for five years three-fourths of their salaries, the balance to be handed to the conservatory authorities. He will assume all financial responsibilities, but an advisory committee of the old directors will select the various operas for presentation. He agrees to produce at least one opera each season by an American composer, thus encouraging native talent.

All this constitutes his part of the agreement in consideration of the sole ownership vested in him of about $250,000 worth of stage properties and costumes. In return the former management are to give him every possible encouragement. Locke makes bright promises. The "Queen of Sheba," which he will produce for the first time in English in Philadelphia on November 8, will be the finest scenic production in opera ever seen in this country, he says. The season will open in that city the night previous in "Nero." He will not reach New York until February, and from here will go West, where his company will take part in several music festivals, disbanding in May.

MUSICAL ITEMS.

Henry E. Abbey has engaged Helene Hastreiter for the Gerster Concert Company.

Miss Helen Dudley Campbell, contralto, formerly of the American Opera Company, has joined the Boston Ideals.

The Erminie Company at the Boston Globe Theater has met with phenomenal success during the engagement just closed.

Mr. Charles Abercrombie has been engaged to sing the tenor solos in the "Messiah," December 29, with the Cleveland Vocal Union.

Miss Lena Weiss has gone to Berlin, where she expects to sing in opera and concert, besides studying new roles with Mme. Artot-Padilla.

The Bostonians send out a handsomely lithographed prospectus for their season of opera. The literary man of the company was evidently out when the prospectus was written.—*Chicago Herald.*

As the first publication of "An Old Letter" has already been sold, J. R. Hald, the composer of that new song, is now publishing it for soprano or tenor.

The free scholarship in the dramatic department of the Chicago Musical College has been awarded to Mrs. Lillian Woodward Gunckel, of Plymouth, Ind.

Rehearsals of the new comedy-drama of "The Wife," by David Belasco and Henry C. De Mille, which opens the regular stock season at the Lyceum Theater on November 1, begin next Monday.

The New York *Musical Courier* states that Camille Curyx, the Belgian pianist, pupil of Liszt and Dupont, has arrived in this country and will settle in Chicago.

The Grau French Opera Company has opened at the Star Theater, New York, with Audran's "Le Grand Mogul." The work is the same played here some years ago in an English version, under the title of "The Snake Charmer." The company is said to be a good one.

The sum collected for the Abt memorial at Braunschweig amounts to only about 6,000, and the committee has consequently decided not to consider any design for a life-size figure.

Mme. Teresa Carreno intends to make New York her future home, having returned from South America some weeks ago. She is arranging for a series of piano recitals in that and other cities.

Wagner has invaded South America, "Del Fliegende Hollander," under the more harmonious title, of course, of "Il Vascello Fantasma," having just been given for the first time at Buenos Ayres.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Mr. T. Adamowski, the Boston violinist, is now in London. He has decided to spend a year in England and on the Continent, having accepted engagements for the coming season in London, as well as Warsaw, Cracow and other Polish and Russian cities.

Camilla Urso will play at the first New York Philharmonic concert, her selection being the Rubenstein violin concerto. The other numbers of the programme are Liszt's "Festklange," Bethoven's C minor symphony, and Wagner's "Eine Faust Ouverture."

Miss Vokes' New Comedy.

"The Circus Rider," is the title of Miss Vokes' new play, written for her by Mrs. Doremus, of New York. The plot is extremely simple. Lord Weldon (Morton Selden) is engaged to Lady Lucille Grafton (Miss Vokes); but while he covets Lady Grafton's money he is really in love with a circus rider, whom he expects to visit him at his rooms, he having arranged with Latanier, his valet, that her carriage should be overturned in front of his chambers. A *petit souper* is prepared for two, and while Lord Weldon, which is a carefully finished character, is waiting, in walks his friend, Lord Merton (Courtenay Thorpe), a good-natured, easy-going gentleman, who, under a careless exterior, conceals a heart as true as steel. While Lord Weldon is fuming with anxiety to get his friend out of the way in time, a letter comes which imperatively demands the presence of Lord Weldon at a dinner given by the aunt of his fiance.

He makes a virtue of necessity, tells Lord Merton who he is expecting, and, asking him to entertain the circus rider, takes his departure. Curiously, the accident happens to Lady Grafton's carriage, and that young lady is taken up to the chambers, and is naturally mistaken by Lord Merton for the circus rider. From this point out the fun is fast and furious. At first Lady Grafton is indignant at the free manners of Lord Merton, but quickly arriving at a conclusion as to the true state of affairs, she enters into the spirit of the misunderstanding, and, assuming the character of the circus rider, she plays the part with charming *abandon*. She mounts the sofa, and rides imaginary bare-back steeds at break-neck speed, while Lord Merton becomes an impromptu ringmaster, and cracks his whip and urges on the horses. Lord Merton becomes infatuated; and then Lady Grafton, revealing her identity, some charming sentiments are evoked by the changed circumstances, and she discovers that her lover is false to her.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Wilson Barrett has obtained control of another London theatre—the Globe.

Cora Tanner will play "Alone in London" at the Windsor Theatre, Chicago, during the week of October 9.

A. M. Palmer has purchased the American rights to Cecil Raleigh and R. C. Carton's drama, "The Pointsman."

The "Still Alarm" management has arranged for a season of four weeks at McVicker's, Chicago, in December.

Cecil Raleigh, the author of "The Great Pink Pearl," sailed for England on Saturday last.

Lila Vane has been engaged for *ingenue* parts with Clara Morris, who opens her season October 17.

James Brown Potter, the husband of Mrs. Potter, is dangerously ill in New York.

George S. Knight says he is not going to England next spring or any other spring to produce "Baron Rudolph," as has been announced.

The Cincinnati papers declare that "Tobogganing" is the best thing Mestayer has produced. This is not a high degree of commendation, but it will serve.—*Chicago Herald.*

Kate Castleton has inaugurated her season sucessfully with "Crazy Patch." Her new topical song, "Excuse Me, I'll Tell You No More," is a genuine hit.

Miss Vokes reserves for production late in the season a piece she has accepted by the son of Sir Charles Young, whose death was recently announced.

Bertie Willis has joined her sister, Grace Hawthorne, in London. She will play leading heavies at the Princess' Theater.

Alice Harrison opens her season in "Photos" at Danbury during the Connecticut State Fair. She plays the following week in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mlle. Rhea begins an engagement at the Park Theater in Brooklyn October 10, during which she will appear in "Camille," "Fairy Fingers," "Pygmalion and Galatea," and "Frou Frou."

The engagement of Robert Hilliard for "As In a Looking Glass" has been extended by Mrs. Langtry to include her entire season instead or six weeks, which was the original contract.

According to a cable dispatch Mrs. Bernard Beech has written to the *Era* charging Mrs. Langtry with having stolen the American rights to her play "As In a Looking Glass." Mr. Overton, who sold the play to Mrs. Langtry, denies the truth of this.

Oliver Doud Byron has purchased a new drama entitled "The Soggarth," by George Darrell, and has copyrighted it for the United States.

R. B. Mantell's new play, "Monbars," by Louis Nathal, was produced for the first time recently at the Academy of Music at Reading, Pa. It was handsomely staged, well played by a good company, and was pronounced a success.

Lorenburg, in many respects the most remarkable and most skillful of the modern magicians, will be seen on the American stage next season, with other members of his talented family, in an entertainment of a novel and surprising character.

Beginning Monday October 3 the melodrama "Taken from Life" will be presented at the People's Theater in Chicago by an excellent company. This play ran a year at the London Adelphi and ten weeks in New York, and will be so well staged and played at the People's as to insure a large audience during the week.

Mr. W. J. Scanlan has just closed the most successful engagement that he has ever played in San Francisco, where he has appeared in "Shane na Lawn" and "The Irish Minstrel" to large audiences. During the next two weeks the young comedian will make a tour of the large cities of the Pacific slope.

A new satirical farce-comedy by Herbert H. Winslow entitled "Town Lots" will shortly be put on the road by Winslow & Windsor, of Chicago, who are busily engaged in getting up a select company. Mr. Winslow is the author of Scott & Mills' "Chip o' the Old Block" and Frances Bishop's "Dot, the Harum-Scarum."

Mrs. James Brown Potter is in Paris trying on dresses of Worth's making. She will probably arrive in New York on October 15 on board the French steamer La Champagne. Her opening is finally set for the Fifth Avenue Theater October 31 in "Mlle. de Bressier," in which play under the title of "Civil War" she scored her most emphatic failure in London.

The country is about to be deluged with different versions of "As in a Looking-Glass." Mrs. Langtry is playing it with some success at the Fifth Avenue in New York, Mrs. James Brown Potter wants to play it when she comes, and several cheaper actresses have made versions of their own, it being a very easy book to dramatize.

Handsome leading men, says the Chicago *Tribune*, are at a premium since they have become necessities with the professional beauties. Charles Coghlan, once an actor of great talent, has long been obscured in Mrs. Langtry's little repertoires, and now Maurice Barrymore will be kept in a like groove. Little Kyle Bellew has been snapped up by Mrs. Potter and Osmond Tearle is getting fat. James O'Neil is not available as a fine lady's leading man, and, besides, feels that he is now rich enough to play Hamlet for pleasure. Herbert Kelcey stands still in his profession, and Alexander Salvini is a tragedian. What is to be done if, as is threatened, another professional beauty should arise upon the dramatic horizon?

London *Truth* appears to have reached a better understanding of the quality of one American Actress' work than has been attained by many journals in this country. It says: "Miss Mary Anderson is a beautiful posture maker rather than an impressive actress. Draped by Alma-Tadema in any classic play, she looks a lovely picture; trading on the tradition of masculine Charlotte Cushman, she makes only a fair actress. Her idea of tragedy is surely a mistaken one. She possesses one or two deep chest notes which she keeps concealed until suddenly, to the surprise of every one, she lets them out with a bang. This running down the key from shrill treble to deep bass may be a vocal tour de force, but it is not indicative of any emotion. It is like the quiet little man in the corner of the orchestra, who expresses terror by a sudden whack on the big drum."

The Massillon Independent.

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Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of William Rogers, late of Stark county, deceased, dated 11th day of October, 1887.
LOUIS A. KROSS.
17-3w

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

All the Occurrences of the Week.

Kansas City exposition has opened.

Gas was struck at Madison, Ind., 300 feet down.

The plague at Messina and Palermo is decreasing.

California wants the Democratic National convention.

Harry Gordon tried to wreck a train near Sandusky, O.

Female cigarmakers who struck at Madrid have won.

Mrs. Eli Vanham, of Rosseau, O., was fatally burned.

White Caps are after the whisky ring of Mottstown, Ind.

Insane Mrs. Borders, of Winamac, Ind., shot herself dead.

Louisville brakemen step out on a strike and new men step in.

Spain merely desires to maintain the status quo in Morocco.

European Socialists have drawn up resolutions against the Anarchists.

Three hundred Kagy folks reuned at Tiffin and compared family archives.

Howard Dover, aged twelve, dropped dead from heart disease at Malta, O.

Gen. Ferron, the French minister of war, is inspecting the eastern frontier.

The deadly back-action mule decapitated Thomas Sicklen, near Brazil, Ind.

At Bucyrus, O., Gus Schaeffer shot himself through the head while drunk.

Engineer Crocker was dangerously injured in a wreck near Middletown.

Frank Wehrle, brakeman on the K. & O., was cut in two near Maupins, W. Va.

The Indianapolis & Vincennes railroad paid small Charlie Sullivan $250 for his foot.

Andrew Neiland, of Waynesfield, O., is the guest of the county jail on charge of murder.

Isaac Johnson and two Gray boys filled each other full of shot at Portland, Indiana.

Mrs. Mary Wessener suspended herself and her breath with a rope at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

George Parker, aged twenty-four, had his head blasted off in the Nickel-Plate mine at Brazil, Ind.

Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, has refused to recognize a requistion from the governor of Tennessee.

Ex-State Senator D. J. Creighto of San Francisco, was convicted of jury bribery. He skipped for Mexico.

Bishop Moore, of St. Augustine, Fla., has sent another application to the pope to reopen Dr. McGlynn's case.

Two Riley girls, of Springfield, O., are liable to go off any moment from an overload of poison face powder.

Arthur B. Snell, acting paying teller of the Fulton bank, Brooklyn, has been arrested for a $12,000 shortage.

Newt. Jackson cut up John Fritz at Ripley, O., and now feels cut up to find cutting up ended in the Maysville, Ky., jail.

A. J. Murphy, manager of the New York Academy of Music, has disappeared, leaving a bogus note for $51,000 for the rent.

Mrs. Seiler, wife of a Cleveland traveling agent, doesn't like strychnine flavor in wine, and had her husband arrested for giving it to her.

Kentucky Chautauqua assembly has decided to buy Woodland park, Lexington, for $25,000. They will use it to hold annual sessions.

Bad Bill White, aged fifty-five, has ways that are dark. He skipped from a wife in Vincennes, Ind., with pretty Anna Gregory, aged eighteen.

Rev. E. Winston Taylor, colored, has been given thirteen years in the penitentiary for burning a Methodist parsonage at Knoxville, Tenn., for the insurance.

Mrs. Swope, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Dawson, at Marion, Ind., gives the names of two prominent citizens whom she claims were to pay her $200 for the job.

Henry Beaver, ex-county treasurer of Wabash, Ind., is a sly old coon. His bondsmen have brought suit for that $12,000 that he left in his Sunday breeches when he retired from office.

Mrs. Adamson Clark, formerly of Galesburg, Ill., who has been a widow since last August, committed suicide at the residence of her brother, a millionaire real estate dealer of New Haven, Conn. She had become demented from grief.

George Francis Train speaks for the Anarchists in Chicago Sunday.

Gen. Paine, owner of the Volunteer, was tendered a reception in Boston.

Frank Jackson, Kansas stockman, made a hasty assignment and skipped to Canada.

Silas Hapton and Seaborn Green have been hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., for murder.

Edward K. Olmstead, of the Journal of Commerce, New York, aged fifty-seven, is dead.

The liabilities of E. S. Wheeler & Co., iron importers, are $1,251,445, and assets $151,040.

Pat. Killen has challenged John L. Sullivan to fight eight or ten rounds for the receipts.

Col. A. W. Quirt, late of the quartermaster's department, U. S. A., committed suicide in Manchester, N. H.

Wm. Byrd Page, champion high jumper of the world, broke the record Friday by one-half inch, jumping six feet four inches.

Pitcher Weidman and fielder Hogan were released by the Metropolitan club Friday and were signed by the New York club.

The Westside Park association, of Nashville, Tenn., will hold a fall race meeting, beginning October 27, and continuing six days.

Lord Spencer sees the need of Home Rule in Ireland, and does not think the National league has any connection with crime in Ireland.

Twenty persons are sick and four have died of yellow fever at Tampa, Fla. The citizens are panic-stricken and are deserting the city.

Germany has given M. Flourens, France's foreign minister, $12,000 to indemnify the family of Brynon, the man who was shot on the frontier.

Brooklyn base ball club is said to have purchased the Metropolitan club franchise for $25,000. The club will remain in the association.

The death of the sultan of Morocco is confirmed, and he is succeeded by his son, aged sixteen years. France and Italy have both ordered war ships to Tangier.

Josiah Mills, of Concord, N. H., who assaulted a little girl while she was placing flowers on her mother's grave, has been sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Julia Naylor and Mrs. William Disston, of Philadelphia, jumped from a buggy while the horses were running away. Mrs. Naylor was killed and Mrs. Disston badly injured.

The National Federated Association of Miners has taken cognizance of the strike among the Indiana miners, and will give them aid. The aim is to advance wages to the association scale.

BASE BALL.—Mets 6, Baltimore 6; St. Louis 12, Cleveland 2; Athletics 10, Brooklyn 3; Indianapolis 2, Detroit 2; Pittsburg 9, Chicago 7; Philadelphia 5, New York 5; Washington 12, Boston 1.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Rabbi Simon Gerstman, of St. Louis, on a charge of accepting money from Dr. Willis P. King, of Sedalia, Mo., for his efforts to secure from Acting Governor Morehouse a pardon for King's son Robert, sentenced to the penitentiary for six years for stealing $500,000 from the Sedalia Savings bank, of which he was confidential bookkeeper.

Thomas Fahay was shot and killed in a free fight at Ironton by Andrew Clay.

Charles DeGroat, in jail at Pontiac, Mich., for perjury, committed suicide by taking opium.

Capt. James Kyle, formerly of Cincinnati, died at Xenia, O., of heart and lung trouble.

SUNDAY BASE BALL.—Cincinnati 2, Louisville 0; Mets 6, Brooklyn 2; St. Louis 6, Cleveland 2.

L. B. Stump, who accidentally shot himself in the head at Tiffin, O., Saturday, died Sunday noon.

There was an unfounded rumor in circulation in New York yesterday that Robert Garrett had been insane.

The Defiance paint works, corner of Providence and Findlay streets, Cincinnati, were destroyed by fire.

Frank Frye, living on a farm near Walcottville, Noble county, Indiana, committed suicide by taking laudanum.

William J. Turpen, of Indiana, better known as "Jap" Turpen, died Sunday in Washington, of consumption.

James McGuire, of 462 East Front street, had been missing since Wednesday. Yesterday his body was found in the river.

The annual convention of the American Bankers' association meets at the Grand Opera house, Pittsburg, Wednesday.

The lifeless body of John Eagan, of Mansfield, was found on top of a passenger car at Newark, O., his skull having been crushed.

Ned Hathaway, an æronaut, made a successful descent, at Galesburg, Ill., from a heighth of 1,000 feet with a parachute of an improved pattern.

At a meeting in Cincinnati of the creditors of Archbishop Purcell a letter was approved and forwarded to Cardinal Gibbons, setting forth their troubles.

In Jefferson county, Kentucky, William Van Meter, a farm hand, assaulted William Bowles, another farm hand, whereupon he was fatally shot by the latter.

Mrs. Ella Robinson, wife of a Louisville hardware dealer, committed suicide in New York by jumping from the second story window of her boarding house.

Aleck Polack, Omaha clothier, has failed for $125,000; assets, $75,000.

Moses Harris, a rich Chicagoan, has been arrested for running a fence.

A thousand bales of cotton burned at Waynesboro, Ga. Loss, $5,000.

A Pittsburg Italian was blown up Monday by the explosion of a soda fountain.

The Evening World, at New York, printed 111,140 copies in its first issue Monday.

R. J. Tucker, of Virginia, is associate counsel with Gen. Pryor in the Anarchist cases.

The Salt Lake Mormon conference has adjourned without electing a president of the church.

Richard Moore and wife of Chicago, were suffocated and roasted by the burning of their house.

A convention is being held in Peoria in behalf of a canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi.

The court-house of Charlevoix county, Michigan, at Boyne City, burned with all its records.

The cashier of the Merchants' and Miners' bank, Iron Mountain, Mich., has skipped with $15,000.

George Francis Train must either talk sense in Chicago, say the authorities, or else shut his mouth.

Miss Ethel Sprague is preparing for the stage. She is a granddaughter of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase.

Two hundred delegates are present at the annual meeting of the Laundrymen's National association in Washington.

Prince Edward, of Honolulu, died, aged eighteen years, after he had returned home from America, where he was educated.

New York book printers were generally successful in getting an advance from forty to forty-three cents per thousand ems. Two firms only refused.

A woman named Sweeney was suffocated by gas in the Dwinell house, Brooklyn. This is the second death from the same cause in the same room.

An immense indignation meeting was held at Dublin in which the government was scored for restricting the press. Among the speakers was Mr. Elliott, of Columbus, O.

Ten women voted in Alpha Center, N. Y., Tuesday.

The king and queen of Servia are living together again.

Again the report comes that the Sultan of Morocco is alive.

Window glass workers in Pittsburg have returned to work.

There are 1,900 cases of scarlet fever in London hospitals.

France, England, Spain and Italy will consult on the Morocco question.

Humewood, an English horse, won the Cesarewitch stakes at Newmarket, Tuesday.

Mrs. James A. Garfield and daughter, Miss Mollie, have gone to Europe to join Harry Garfield.

Five thousand rebels in Egypt intend to surround Wady Halfa and cut off outside communication.

Leonard Ertel, Sr., one of the oldest citizens of Cumminsville, O., died Tuesday morning of dropsy.

Jay-Eye-See-Patron race for $1,000 at Milwaukee postponed on account of heavy condition of the grounds.

News from Dublin states that the government is bound to suppress the National League within two weeks.

London vagrants, styling themselves "unemployed workmen" are parading the streets daily, but are always followed by the cops.

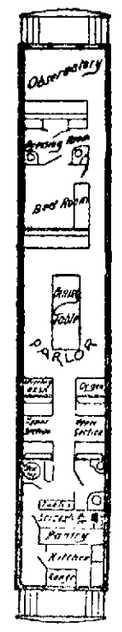
John L. Sullivan calls Killon and Cardiff "bloody big blowers." Says he will accommodate them on his "woturu," ye know.

THE SOUTHWARD FLIGHT.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S PARTY TRAVELING TOWARD OMAHA.

Arrival at Sioux City and a Visit to the Celebrated Corn Castle—Mrs. Cleveland Delighted—Their Trip on to Omaha. Demonstrations Along the Way.

SIOUX CITY Iowa, Oct. 13. — The southward flight of the presidential party began at Minneapolis at ten minutes past 8 last evening. The two ladies of the party retired early, but the president and the male members of his escort sat for a couple of hours smoking their cigars and comparing experiences. The president was frequently called to the platform during the evening to receive the greetings of the country people, who seemed to be wide awake all along the line. The sun was streaking the eastern sky with ribbons of scarlet and pink when all hands were called this morning to prepare for the affair at Sioux City. A brief half hour was allowed for the toilets and coffee was served before the place was reached.



PLAN OF THE CAR.

The train was stopped outside the town limits to take on board Mayor Clelland, who, without formality, welcomed the president and his friends, and when the station was reached, just at sunrise, carriages and a reception committee were found in waiting, as were the military, the brass bands and the people. A rapid drive of five minutes brought the visitors to the corn palace, whose turrets were at the moment taking their early bath of golden sunlight.

The corn festival ended in fact last week, but everything had been kept in place, waiting the president's visit, and all the attendants were on hand to do the honors of the occasion. Courteous committeemen escorted each member of the party and pointed out the curiosities. A more entertaining array of novelties has not met the gaze of the president since his trip began.

Mrs. Cleveland was delighted with everything she saw, and turned again and again to examine more closely some unique fabrication of cornstalks, husks, ears of kernels, to which her escort called her attention. The wax maiden with hair of corn silk and robe of satin husks climbing a winding stair of golden ears, the spider of tiny carrots lying in wait in his web of corn fibres; the map of the Union made of kernels, each state having its especial color; the huge, National flag and the shield, eagles, crescents, crosses and emblems of various nations; the mottos, from the dominant "Ceres Imperatrice" to the multidudinous and varied "Welcomes," all made of the unshelled ears, were noted and admired in turn, and then the big marvel of a building whose sole material, except its bare skeleton, was the product of the corn field, was explained in detail, and its conception, history and construction described by the party's conductors, and admired by the guests. From the palace the visitors were conducted through the town, which seemed to be constructed in great part of corn products. The mammoth triumphal arch still spanned the chief thoroughfare.

The signs of sections of corn ears and the awnings, verandas, and in some cases entire fronts of corn, topped out with squashes and pumpkins, were as their architects had planned and made them. The show furnished the chief subject of conversation during the forenoon's ride to Omaha, where new scenes and new novelties claimed attention.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Proceedings of the Ninth Day of the General Assembly.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 13.—When the ninth day's session of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor was opened this morning, the delegates were treated to a neat little speech from General Master Workman Powderly, who congratulated them upon the good work so far accomplished and expressed his confidence in the wisdom and ability of the convention. A lengthy report from the committee on legislation was submitted and taken up by sections. The clause pledging the support of the knights to the Blair education bill and to a measure extending to letter carriers the provisions of the eight hour law, was unanimously adopted. The assembly also gave its seal of approval to the foran bill authorizing the settlement of lands under the homestead law and allowing settlers to borrow $500 from the government to be repaid in annual installments of $100, the loan to bear 3 per cent. interest.

Delegate Farmer, of Texas, made several speeches in support of a motion to make the interest one per cent, but the motion was defeated. Another report from the same committee, which was adopted, declared that all government securities should be printed according to the highest standard of art upon an improved hand-roller press and that all government building contracts should be prefaced with a stipulation that all wages should be paid in cash at least once a month. Foran's bill on lake shipping was approved after a motion to strike out the word "foreigners" from the measure had been defeated. The recommendations in Mr. Powderly's message favoring public telephones and telegraphs, postal savings banks and the creation of a department of labor were concurred in, and a resolution was adopted declaring that labor legislation should be pushed in the legislatures of every state as well as in congress.

Michael Davitt Made a Knight.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 13.—The Chronicle Telegraph states that it has information that on last Wednesday night, after Michael Davitt addressed the Knights of Labor convention at Minneapolis, a secret meeting of the leading officials was held. Mr. Davitt was made a member of the order and a Knight of Labor organizer, it being proposed to have him organize the members of the Irish Land League into a special district of the Knights of Labor. Much opposition is expected to this project from the English and Scotch knights, and it has been kept a profound secret by the leaders up to this time.

ANOTHER CHATSWORTH.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK AT KOUTS.

The Number of Dead Estimated Between Twenty and Thirty—Nearly a Score of Wounded and Dying—Whole Families Burned and Crushed to Death.

KOUTS, Ind., Oct. 13.—Chatsworth and all its horrors are vividly recalled by the telescoping of the Chicago & Atlantic passenger train here early yesterday morning. Owing to the vigilance of the railroad officials in suppressing the worst of the news, the horrors of the accident are creeping out but slowly. The disaster happened at an old water tank, two miles west of Kouts, at 12:03 a. m. The surrounding country is very level, and there is not a house within a mile of the scene. The passenger train was two hours late on account of being sidetracked at Boon Grove to allow a Wabash train to pass.

After leaving the side track one of the eccentrics broke, and the engine was running on one side. The train was stopped for repairs, and had been standing there scarcely a minute when along came a heavily laden meat train, going thirty-five miles an hour, and dashed into the rear end of the train. The Pullman sleeper, which was very strong, served as a battering ram, telescoping the two day coaches and baggage car.

All was confusion. Shrieks were heard on all sides, and almost instantaneously the car stoves got in their work of death, and the whole mass of ruins was in flames.

Those in the sleeper escaped uninjured, and had time to dress before the fire reached them, but in the two day coaches the scene was fearful. The tops of the cars flew into the air as if in an explosion. The timbers alighted on the cars, crushing the people on and under the seats, and in many cases so effectually pinning them to their places that exit was impossible. Those who escaped worked hard to save the unfortunates, but were driven away by the flames and forced to see people burn to death before their very eyes. Joseph McCool, a Boston bartender, was badly injured, but tells the following story:

"I was in the passenger coach next to the sleeper, and went to the smoker, returning about midnight. I had just lain down to sleep when there was an awful crash, and I was hurled to the top of the car. I could see satchels, canes, seats and everything portable in the car flying about. I knew no more until I regained consciousness, when I found myself pinned between the seats. It seemed impossible for me to extricate myself, and to my horror I saw flames spreading in one end of the coach. Ahead of me was a lady wedged between the seats, and near her, a father, mother and daughter in the same condition. The fire crept nearer, and soon the lady's screams were silenced by the flames. The family were also burned, but when the fire was but a few feet from me some one grabbed me and said, 'Come to the window!' pulling me from the aisle. I followed, and witnessed a look of disappointment on his face, as he was undoubtedly looking for some one else. I did all I could to help the others."

Dr. Perry, wife and daughter, of North Judson, were all burned to death. The ladies had been on a trip west, and had been met in Chicago by the doctor. They were but fifteen miles from home when they were killed. All that was left of them was a handful of bones. Dr. Perry was widely known about the state, having been elected to the legislature in 1878.

The remains of nine persons were recovered and placed in rough boxes. In many cases all that was left was a little pile of ashes, while in the center of one of the cars were found several thigh bones, indicating that the exact number cannot be told.

Herman Miller, aged fourteen, was found near the track almost dead, and restoratives were applied and he was taken to the hotel at Kouts. He came too enough to whisper that his father had sold out his home at Dundee, Ill., and was starting for Bohemia with his family, consisting of a wife, daughter and three sons. Herman was the only one that escaped, and it is hardly probable that he will recover. The kind ladies of Kouts are doing everything in their power to alleviate his sufferings.

The only information that can be ascertained regarding the injured is that seventeen—eleven women and six men—were brought to the hotel. Some were very seriously hurt, and all except the two above mentioned left for Huntington.

Dr. McKee did much service to the injured, and believes that at least thirty people perished in the catastrophe, while the railroad officials claim there were not over twenty in the two cars.

A touching story of woman's bravery is told of a young Ohio lady who escaped from the car by hewing her way out with an ax which was near her. She then turned her attention to releasing others, and worked until the flames had crept almost on her, when from sheer exhaustion she was compelled to withdraw from the car.

A wrecking force of 300 men was sent to the scene of the disaster, and worked all night clearing away the debris. Enough of the wreck was still left to give an idea of mass of ruins that was strewn before the tank before the first shock was over. The freight train in part escaped, but the front cars were piled upon each other. The passenger train had been knocked fully one hundred yards along the track by the sheer force of the collision. Not a vestige was left of the woodwork of any one of the coaches. The telescoping of the baggage car, smoker and day coach had been complete, and the flames did the rest, the sleeper even sharing the fate of the others.

The bodies which the coroner found were burned in cinders, which covered the ground under the trucks. Back of the ruins of the freight engine and tender were the remains of two freight cars that had been filled with choice fruits, pears and California preserved peaches, which were scattered with lavish profusion among the broken and splintered bars and beams and braces. Of the eighteen meat cars back of these only six were derailed. Two of them were thrown diagonally across the track and a third was standing boldly upright on end in the ditch. All the meat in the cars derailed was damaged, and that in one car from Armour's establishment was torn almost into shreds and pressed into piles in the corners of the car.

The railroad officials refuse to give information regarding yesterday's terrible wreck near Kouts Station, on the Chicago & Atlantic road, but so far as can be learned the following persons lost their lives:

Dr. Edward Perry, of North Judson, auditor of Stark county.
Mrs. Dr. Edward Perry.
Ada Grace Perry.
Charles Miller, of Dundee, Ill.
Lena Miller.
Wilhemina Miller,
Fred. Miller.
Minnie Miller
An unknown Irish lady, burned beyond recognition, and an unknown man of large build and close shaven.

The fatally injured are:

Herman Miller, of Dundee, and an unknown man who has left for his home. The rest of the wounded have left Kouts and their names cannot be learned.

Taking Testimony.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Oct. 13.—Dr. Charles Wright and Mrs. E. Ayres, of Huntington, were among the wounded in the railroad wreck at Kouts. Their injuries are painful, but not dangerous.

The coroner of Starke county, who accompanied the dead and wounded under the escort of the railroad officials took testimony up to midnight.

The testimony before the coroner here last night by the train men is briefly as follows: J. B. Packs, passenger conductor, testified that the engine was disabled and about two hours behind; had stopped for water and to let a passenger train pass; had not stopped more than three minutes when the fast freight came crashing into the rear end, telescoping the sleeper into the ladies' car, smoker, and baggage car. Danger signals were turned as soon as we stopped, and the brakeman was sent back to signal No. 48. The wreck took fire immediately. Eighteen passengers were taken out, eight burned. The freight was running about twenty-four miles an hour.

The engineer and fireman of the fast freight testified they knew nothing of the passenger engine being disabled and had orders at Boon Grove to go ahead, and had no intention of stopping at the state line tank, and were therefore running at a high rate, it being down grade. The night was foggy and the danger signals, which were out, could not be seen until the train was reached.

Other witnesses testified to substantially the same.

Of the nine passengers killed all were burned except Herman Miller, who lived but a short time after being taken to the hotel.

Anxiety Felt in Decatur.

DECATUR, Ind., Oct. 13.—The wreck on the Chicago & Atlantic has created much alarm in this city, as many were expected home from Chicago. Frank Burger, a leading horse buyer, arrived home yesterday with a mashed nose and other injuries. He sat near the Perry family, but was fortunate enough to escape through the window. He describes the accident as the most sudden and horrible he ever imagined. Word from others who were thought to be on the train is anxiously awaited.

SHAM NAVAL CONTEST.

A Bloodless Encounter Between Torpedo Boats and the Atlanta.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 13.—The United States navy scored another great victory last night. It demonstrated the wonderful fact that its gallant sailors can see when the electric light is shining. That is about the sum and substance of the result of the brilliant naval maneuvers from which so much was expected. The cruiser Atlanta was to be approached by torpedo boats. If they gave her one poke she was to consider herself disabled. If they gave her two pokes she was to consider herself clean gone, demolished, blown sky-high. If, on the other hand, her lookouts could see a boat stay within range of her heavy guns long enough to get three rounds, say a minute, or within range of the rapid guns long enough to get fifteen rounds, say three-quarters of a minute, then her safety was to be assured, and the secretary of the navy could conclude that in case of war with England his sea squadrons could get away.

The Atlanta, apparently so as to get where the attack couldn't be a success, left her anchorage just before sundown and steamed over to the Jamestown shore, where there was plenty of room to see everything that was going on. This disgusted Commander Chester, of the attacking squadron. He had the hard task of putting one of his six steam launches, or four pulling boats alongside a cruiser fitted with powerful electric search lights, and lying where she had a clear sweep for them.

Soon after the attack began. For an hour and three-quarters the small craft dodged about till each one of them had been caught in this funny game of "I spy." Thus ended the first of the brilliant naval maneuvres. It is hoped that the "grand sham battle and landing," next Thursday, for which the eight ships of war, now here, are making extensive preparations, may be a more exciting, if not more bloody, spectacle.

A Town Swept Away.

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 13.—One of the most disastrous storms ever known on the Southern coast of Mexico occurred on the 7th and 8th. The city of Quelito, a town of more than eight thousand people, was totally destroyed and many lives lost. Telegrams give accounts of most affecting scenes, many women, children and men floundering in the stormy current and crying for help, which was not at hand. No particulars are obtainable, as the wires are down. Dispatches state the supposition is that there have been numbers of wrecks in the gulf, but the facts cannot be ascertained. Later dispatches to the Associated Press report that the entire coffee and orange corps in Sinaloa are destroyed.

The Wages of Sin.

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 13.—A dispatch was received from Kansas City yesterday morning stating that Amos Coburn was dying. About two months since Coburn eloped with the wife of George Fort, a blacksmith of this city. Coburn was ex-city marshal, and at the time of the elopement was chief of the Anderson fire department. He has served the city in various capacities and until a few years since was considered a good, moral citizen, but finally bad women and whisky completely ruined him, both morally and financially, and he is left to die in destitute circumstances among strangers. His paramour, deserting him, returned to this city to ask forgiveness of her wronged husband.

Will Sue the Locomotive Engineers.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Several engineers are preparing to sue the Brotherhood of Locomotive engineers for damages caused by the failure of the brotherhood to keep its promise to support them if they were unsuccessful in the late strike on the elevated road. They were unsuccessful, but they claim that the promised aid has never been given.

Letter-Carrier Sentenced.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Judge Sage of the Federal court, this morning sentenced John Lewis, the colored letter-carrier convicted of abstracting $2 from a letter, to one year in the penitentiary.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

STATE OF TRADE AS REPORTED TO R. G. DUN & COMPANY.

The Depressing Influence Felt From Locking Up Capital in Speculations of Various Kinds—The Amount Paid Out by the Treasury—Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say: Every condition for a marked advance in prices has now been supplied that government or operators can control. If the advance does not come it will be clear that the locking up of capitol in railroad and other building, in real estate operations and in speculations of various kinds, has a more depressing influence than many realize.

The absorption of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph by the Western Union removes an important cause of hesitation in the stock market, progress toward reconstruction in Reading and settlement of Western rate troubles remove others; treasury purchases of bonds and imports of gold supply money in abundance, and railroad earnings continue to exceed those of last year.

The increased supply of money is not yet felt at all points, more outside paper is taken at Boston, money is abundant at Philadelphia, though conservation of banks in valuation of properties curtails the facilities of many manufacturers and dealers; Chicago is shipping less money to the country, though loans to carry grain in other cities are large, and the commercial demand is greater than usual. But at Omaha money is very tight, and merchants complaining; trade is rated excellent, but collections only fair; at Detroit increased demand increases the rate, and collections are slow; at Cleveland money is close, with business better; at Kansas City the market is close and collections only fair, but trade good; at Denver a sharp demand is freely met, and at southern points the pressure is made a little less severe by some improvement in collections.

The treasury has paid out since the month began $900,000 more than it has taken in, and in an official statement shows that $25,300,000 was added in September to the currency in circulation, which now exceeds by $107,000,000 the amount one year ago. Gold continues to move from Europe, and the merchandise exports for five weeks from New York show an increase of 2.8 per cent. against a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in imports here. While cotton is going out freely it is plain that gold would not now be coming this way but for speculation and investment on foreign account. The iron trade is but little weakened by the enormous output, which was 141,648 tons weekly October 1—a gain of 4.3 per cent. above the output a year ago. Best grades are still firm; No. 2 is plenty, and gray forge is over supplied. Some eastern mills offer rails at $35 for next year's delivery, and bar is a little weaker.

The markets for copper, tin and lead are stronger. Wool remains easy and dull. Boston receipts and sales thus half last year's, and the sales since January 1 over 28 per cent. below last year's. The boot and shoe trade is larger than that of last year, shipments thus far showing an increase of 5 per cent., and the outlook is considered encouraging. Hogs and pork products are a little lower. The wheat market has been strong, advancing half a cent, while cotton is a shade lower, in spite of extravagantly gloomy reports sent out from some southern districts. At New Orleans an increase of 275,000 bales in the crop is estimated. But crops are generally disappointing, because planting and labor called for a larger yield than has been realized.

The dry goods trade shows no important change, and one of the more important labor difficulties, the window glass strike, has been terminated. Stocks were no stronger in view on the telegraph bargain at the opening on Friday, and opinions regarding the future vary widely. The quarterly statement of failures shows that the past disturbance has been more serious than many realize. The average of liabilities to all firms in business, $15,24 for the quarter, was 197.16 on the second quarter of 1884, including the Grant-Ward failure, but with that exception has not been as large in any quarter since 1878.

The business failures occurring throughout the United States and Canada during the last seven days number 213, against 190 for the corresponding week of last year.

DR. PARKER'S PARABLE.

An Audience at Chickering Hall Hears "Job's Comforters."

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, London, took the lecture stage last night at Chickering hall, with a "dramatic parable" called "Job's Comforters." "Sympathy From Science" was the sub-title of the monologue and the piece was really a set of dialogue between an imaginary nineteenth century Job and three modern men of science more or less ingeniously veiled under the stage names of Stuart, the Millite; Huxley, the Moleculite, and Tyndall, the Sandmite. Two more personages made their appearance toward the end, a gamekeeper and his daughter. The lesson of the "parable" is the impotency of modern science to comfort sorrow or console grief.

John B. Gough, he said, had given him some advice about the sort of lecture the people in America would expect. No matter how witty, how eloquent, how polished, how felicitous a speaker was, the great temperance orator had said he couldn't hope for lasting success in America unless he was animated by a profound moral purpose—a most delicate tribute, Dr. Parker thought, to the intelligence and moral fiber of the people of the United States. With this idea in his mind he had written a "dramatic parable" on the proper limitation of science to the field of knowledge and its equally proper exclusion from the field of sympathy and sentiment. Job's afflictions in the new parable were much the same as in the old one, and the language in which he puts his troubles to the three comforters of modern science is in great part the familiar text of the King James version. The three philosophers can only tell him that the law of nature is a hard one; that his goods and his family have gone the way of the chemical economy of the universe.

Dr. Parker's monologue was about forty minutes in length. He said in an epilogue that he couldn't expect to please the flippant. It was for the sober and thoughtful only, at which there was some applause.

Captain Black Ready to Depart.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Capt. Black, the chief counsel for the Anarchists, leaves here tomorrow for Washington to make a plea on behalf of the seven condemned Anarchists to the justices of the United States supreme court now in session. Unless Capt. Black can secure a stay of execution the seven condemned men will be hung November 11 next. A complete copy of the record in the case has been made, including the decision of the Illinois supreme court at Ottawa at a cost of $4,000. This Capt. Black takes with him to Washington. The details of the action to be taken before the supreme court will be arranged by Gen. Pryor and Capt. Black with a view to the earliest possible presentation of the petition to save the necks of the Anarchist conspirators.

COERCION IN IRELAND.

IT PROVES A FAILURE AND AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

Mayor Sullivan and Mr. O'Brien Dismissed From the Dublin Police Court. Great Interest Taken in the Smith-Kilrain Prize Fight—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The action of the court in dismissing the summons against Lord Mayor Sullivan and Mr. O'Brien after the short season of bluster on the part of the Dublin officials, brings the bungling methods of the government to a climax, and hastens the time when English disgust at the lack of tact and ability of the Tory ministry to deal with the question of the hour will so forcibly manifest itself as to drive the purblind blunderers from power. It is now patent to everybody that to govern Ireland by means of the coercion law is utterly impossible, and to no one is this fact more plainly apparent than to the ministers themselves.

Bad as these laws were, had the government been content to enforce them fairly and only when their application was necessary, they might have found abundant support in England and little violent opposition in Ireland, but the power the new statutes conferred upon the Irish officials from the Dublin executive down to the most recently appointed constable has in every case been abused, and there is no doubt that at least one-third of the members of the house of commons who voted for the passage of the crimes bill are now ashamed of having done so. Probably no one feels more keenly the failure of the court to convict Messrs. Sullivan and O'Brien than does Mr. Balfour. Mr. O'Brien's release at Mitchelstown pending his appeal was a severe blow to the pride of the Irish secretary, and the subsequent speeches and triumphant progress of Mr. O'Brien have still further exasperated him. If Mr. O'Brien could have been convicted he would have been sent to jail immediately, and kept there until the period of his appeal had expired, when his original sentence would go into effect. As it is now it is extremely unlikely that the sentence imposed upon United Ireland's editor will ever be carried out, and Mr. Balfour will have to look further for means by which to obtain his revenge for the uncomplimentary things his political enemy has said of him.

The House of Lords Must Go.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Those who read the signs of the times aright, view the editorial which appeared in yesterday's Telegraph as portending to curtail by a dozen to the short years of political life still remaining to the house of lords. Alluding to the fact, that though recently ruled off Newmarket Heath for disreputable conduct, the Marquis of Aylesbury still remains an hereditary legislator, and that there is also one peer who cannot return to England from fear of a criminal prosecution, the article states that there are many members of the house of lords who wouldn't be admitted into anything like decent society, and that, with the exception of the bankruptcy bill of 1883, nothing has ever been done to purge the assembly of individuals utterly unfit by character, conduct or capacity for taking part in the nation's legislative work.

Referring to the well known fact that there are many in addition to the black sheep who are either hopelessly eccentric or congenitally stupid, the Telegraph demands some plan by which these men whom betting men, jockeys and touts regard as too tainted for their not particularly immaculate society should be divested of their legislative functions. The article enumerates 113 out of a total of 550 who appear worthy of their senatorial dignity, but whose great learning, ability and probity of purpose, in the opinion of the Telegraph, doesn't alter the fact that as a National senate the house of lords leaves much to be wished for. In conclusion, it suggests that the 400 English peers elect from their own body a chosen minority to represent them at Westminster, with the hope that this plan would purge the house of all who from great age, feeble character or incapacity are unsuited for legislative work, and thus give it a moral weight and political strength which at present it doesn't possess. Far from preventing precipitate legislation, it is by its inane resistance to modest reforms responsible, according to the Telegraph, for what the latter terms the Irish sedition and treason of today.

Interest in the Smith-Kilrain Contest.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The intense interest in the coming prize fight between Smith and Kilrain, and especially the extent of the curiosity to see the American slugger, was shown last night when 3,000 persons crowded themselves into St. James hall to witness the sparring contest between Kilrain and Mitchell. Kilrain was cordially received by the crowd when introduced by Pony Moore. Mitchell's father-in-law acknowledged his greeting by bowing right and left. Moore exhibited the belt for which Kilrain and Smith are to fight and while bespeaking fair play for the visitor in the coming battle asked his hearers to show the same spirit toward the American in the friendly set-to which they were assembled to see. Jem Smith was present and eagerly scanned the American's points as he appeared in fighting costume in readiness for the business of the evening. To the surprise of the majority of the spectators who had manifested underrated Kilrain's abilities, the American forced the fighting in every round and in the windup brought Mitchell to his knees.

The utmost good humor prevailed throughout, and the crowd was well pleased with the exhibition of scientific sparring, and evident ability to do hard hitting, displayed by the American pugilist, and it was conceded on all sides that he had given a better entertainment and a finer display of science than Smith has yet shown in his nightly set-tos at the Aquarium. Nevertheless the betting last night was two to one that Smith will win, his enormous muscular strength carrying the odds with it. After the exhibition Kilrain's dressing room was crowded with American and English reporters, and a large number of leading sporting men. Kilrain's gentlemanly appearance and manners were a complete surprise to all who met him last night for the first time, and have told very much in his favor.

Larry Donovan Jumps.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Larry Donovan, of New York, who gained the consent of the police by assuring them there was no danger, jumped from Waterloo bride to-day in the presence of thousands of spectators.

Earthquake Panic.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Several additional earthquake shocks were felt on the shores of the gulf of Corinth yesterday. The natives are deserting their homes.

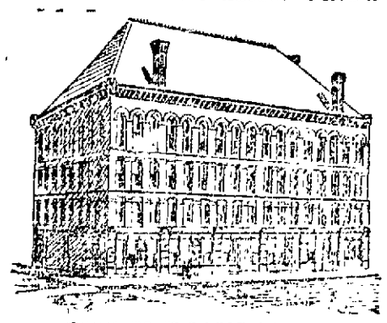
Earthquake.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—The gale here was of short duration. Slight shocks of earthquake were felt yesterday in Santiago de Cuba.

KNIGHTS AND THE CHURCH

THE MUCH-LOOKED FOR LETTER AT LAST COMPLETED.

General Master Workman Powderly Defines the Attitude of the Catholic Church Towards the Knights of Labor. Cardinal Gibbons' Influence in Rome.



MINNEAPOLIS LABOR TEMPLE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 11.—The letter prepared by General Master Workman Powderly, upon the attitude of the Catholic church toward the Knights of Labor, and which has been awaited with great interest by the members of the order throughout the country, was completed last night, and was presented to the General Assembly this morning.

It begins with an able presentation of the aims of the order made by Master Workman Powderly to Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore. The latter's reply to the general master workman then follows, in which his eminence expresses his approval and promises the order the support of the priesthood. An account is given of the cardinal's subsequent visit to Rome, and his successful plea to the holy father in behalf of the order. Then follows a letter from Cardinal Gibbons to Master Workman Powderly, giving his views of the order, and outlining the duties of its members to the church and the state.

Anarchism is most vigorously denounced, and the declaration is made that strikes should rarely, if ever, be resorted to. He says that boycotting infringes on the just rights of others, and will therefore never meet with approval from an observing public. "God grant that your deliberations may be marked by a wisdom and discretion and a spirit of true patriotism which, while seeking to advance your temporal interests, will merit the approval of heaven, as well as your fellow citizens."

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

How Mr. Cleveland Spent the Sabbath. From Madison to St. Paul.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 11.—President and Mrs. Cleveland fooled the good people of Madison by staying at home Sunday. In anticipation of their attending the Baptist church, that edifice was filled with disappointed Christians. However, the milliners and dressmakers are happy, as they did quite a rushing business for the occasion. The president spent the day perusing newspapers.

The president and Mrs. Cleveland arose bright and early this morning and had finished breakfast at the Vilas residence at 8 o'clock. Half an hour later Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Vilas, Miss Vilas and Mrs. Cleveland's maid entered a closed carriage together and were driven to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul depot, where great crowd was in waiting. They quickly entered the presidential train which was in waiting. The crowds were expectant and watched every carriage critically for the president but the latter had resorted to a little strategy. Immediately after the ladies had left in the carriage, the president, the postmaster general and Mr. Bissell emerged from the Vilas mansion and leisurely sauntered down Wisconsin avenue on foot. They stopped frequently to greet people along the way and seemed to enjoy the stroll in the crisp morning air. They passed down the avenue past the handsome government building, which the president eyed with interest and then entered Capital park, through which they pleasantly wended their way to King street, where they were in the business center of the city. There they were stopped frequently by enthusiastic individuals who wanted to shake the president by the hand and in no instance did he hesitate to gratify them.

A small crowd fell in behind the party, and remained within it until it reached the depot, nearly a mile from the Vilas residence. Mr. Cleveland walked through the multitude around the depot, and was soon in his car, as were Col. Vilas and Mr. Bissell. There was comparatively little cheering. Soon Mrs Vilas left the train and was handed into the carriage. As it was driven away Mrs. Cleveland appeared on the car platform and waved a graceful farewell to her young friend. The president and the postmaster general then emerged, and as the train rolled out of the city bound for St. Paul bowed and smiled on the happy concourse. The train left exactly at 9 o'clock, on schedule time, and Madison relapsed into its normal condition of quiet.

The postmaster general and Mrs. Vilas will remain with the president during the remainder of the tour. Col. Lamont and Dr. Bryant slept in the train last night, and were there when the president arrived. The entire party are in excellent health.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

He Makes His First Speech in Favor of the Chicago Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Six hundred people, mostly Anarchist, assembled at Princess theater yesterday to hear George Francis Train. Many leading Anarchists were present. Train stepped to the platform with a black pasteboard box under each man. The boxes contained boquets and fruit, and were distributed to the reporters. During a wild and inconherent speech he said he had come to Chicago to start a paper called the Daily Anarchist, and that if the seven Anarchists were hung he would lead 20,000,000 workingmen against Chicago and cut the throats of the men who murdered them. Seven men were to be hung as accessories to a principal who had never been found.

At the close of the meeting, Nina Van Zandt came forward and was recognized by Train, who mounted a table and said: "Gentlemen, allow me to introduce to you Mrs. Nina Spies, all those, who, in case the supreme court refuses to liberate her husband, August Spies, will follow me to the county jail to help liberate him will signify by saying "aye." A tremendous yell went up from the audience, and cheer after cheer was given for each of the condemned Anarchists.

G. A. R. Appointments.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 11.—Commander-in-Chief Rea, of the G. A. R., has made the following appointments: Adjutant general, Daniel Fish, of Minneapolis; quartermaster general, John Taylor, of 218 Walnut street, Philadelphia; judge advocate general, Wheelock G. Venzey, of Rutland, Tt. The first and second named receive salaries of $2,000 and $1,200 a year respectively.

THE CONDITION OF CROPS.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Average Condition at the Present Time and Comparisons Made—A Dissatisfied Office Holder—Yellow Fever Report—Other Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The statistical report of the department of agriculture makes an increase of only one-half of one per cent. in the condition of corn. The past month has been very generally favorable, but the status of a large part of the crop was fixed at the date of the previous report. The general average of condition is 72.8 instead of 72.3. The average of the seven surplus states is 64.9 instead of 64.2 in September. This is a lower condition than has ever been reported, except in 1881, when the average was nearly seven points lower, and the average yield 18.6 bushels. The indication is now for a yield of a small fraction over twenty bushels per acre. The exact area exclusive of that cut for fodder as not worth harvesting, is not yet determined. Slight uncertainty regarding it may cause a variation in the final record of one or two per cent. from $1,500,000,000 bushels.

The test of threshing has not materially enlarged the average rate of the wheat yield, which appear to be about 11.8 bushels or four-tenths of a bushel less than last year. The increase acreage, which is large in Dakota, will make partial compensation and bring the product nearly or quite to 450,000,000 bushels. The rate of yield in New York is 16.7 bushels; Pennsylvania, 10.5; Ohio, 12.4; Michigan, 13.3; Indiana, 15.5; Illinois, 15.2; Wisconsin, 10.3; Minnesota, 9.5; Iowa 10; Missouri, 6; Kansas, 9.6; Nebraska, 10.7; Dakota, 10.5; California, 13.8.

The yield of oats is slightly below the average, about twenty-five bushels per acre. The product is fully 600,000,000 bushels in the principal states of the central valley region; the average range from twenty-five to thirty bushels.

The barley yield is nearly 20 per cent. less than a medium yield, or about twenty bushels per acre. New York, 24.3; Michigan, 19.5; Wisconsin, 18.5; Minnesota, 19; Iowa, 19; California, 20.5.

The yield of rye is 11.5 bushels per acre, and the product about 21,000,000 bushels. There has been a drop in condition of buckwheat from 89 to nearly 77.

The condition of potatoes has declined from 67.3 to 61.5, partly from appearance of rot in the Atlantic states.

The condition of cotton has further declined. The effect of drouth in reducing vitality and arresting growth is more apparent than on the 1st of September. The general average has been reduced from 82.8 to 75.5. It is still several points higher than in 1883 and 1884, and ten points higher than in 1881. The average condition by states is as follows: North Carolina, 78; South Carolina, 79; Georgia, 77; Florida, 79; Alabama, 76; Mississippi, 77; Louisiana, 74; Texas, 75; Arkansas, 75; Tennessee, 74.

The condition of tobacco averages 75.5, against 79.8. The figures for the states producing shipping and cutting leaf are: Maryland, 92; Virginia, 90; North Carolina, 91; Kentucky, 62; Ohio, 56; Indiana, 45; Illinois, 58; Missouri, 50; Tennessee, 57.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Indications of Some Relief From the Severe Stringency.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Bradstreet's, in its weekly review of the wool market, says: While the improvement in the tone of the eastern wool markets, which was mentioned last week, has not become more pronounced, it has been sustained. Manufacturers are making more frequent inquiries and dealers easily obtain the ruling prices. There are no signs of an advance, but, on the other hand, no further decline can be reasonably anticipated. The policy of buyers continues to be cautious in the extreme, and yet here and there manufacturers appear to be taking something in excess of present wants.

The outlook for woolen goods is quite as promising as at any time for some months, and considerable business is doing in sample bags of material.

In the country firmness continues to be the rule, save that occasionally holders under financial stress are willing to dispose of their stocks at concessions. Values in the fleece wool districts are still relatively higher than on the seaboard, and receipts at Boston and Philadelphia on consignment are in some instances held above the market. At London values have been so much above the American market that there has been little buying for this country.

The Boston market shows no change beyond somewhat improved inquiry on the part of manufacturers and apparently increased confidence among holders. Michigan extra is a shade firmer, but sells for the most part at thirty cents per pound. Fine fleeces are quiet. Territory wools are still the weakest point in the list. The demand for Texas supplies is limited. There is a fair request for fine Australian stock.

The sales of the week at Boston are reported at 228,200 pounds as compared with 1,114,000 last week, and 4,800,000 in the corresponding week a year ago.

At Philadelphia wool has been a little more active. Half-blood and X fleeces especially have attracted more inquiry. Sales, however, have been at "bottom" prices recently quoted, and in some instances at further concessions. Here and there a steadier feeling is noted, but the market as a whole is weak to sell. Transactions aggregate a total of 1,212,000 pounds, as against 628,000 pounds last week, and 1,221,000 pounds same week last year.

THE TELEGRAPH DEAL.

Robert Garrett Says That Gould Has Not Yet Purchased the B. & O.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Times says that Robert Garrett told a party of friends at the Hoffman house last night that the sale of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph is off. He impressed his hearers with the idea that Mr. Gould might experience a good deal of trouble before he could legally claim the Baltimore & Ohio. Of one thing they were satisfied—that Mr. Gould would not be allowed to keep his new purchase at the price he is said to have paid for it. Mr. Garrett, in addition to announcing that no trade had been made, said that Gould would under no circumstances get the Baltimore & Ohio for $5,000,000.

Continuing, the Times says: "Robert Garrett did not say all this until he had a long talk with John H. Cowan and other counsel. He spent several hours in consultation with his lawyers. Subsequently Mr. Garrett made opponents of the Western Union and friends of competitors happy by declaring that he meant fight, and was sure of winning. He was inclined to this way of thinking through the knowledge that the B. & O. Telegraph company was indebted to him personally in the sum of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000."

When Mr. Garrett returned to his hotel later in the evening he refused to talk further.

Pallium Conferred on Archbishop Gross.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 11.—Sunday Cardinal Gibbons conferred the pallium on Archbishop Gross, of this city. The ceremony took place in St. Mary's cathedral, which was packed to its utmost capacity. Clergy were present from all parts of the country. Many prominent citizens, non-Catholic, were in the audience. Bishop Junger, of Washington Territory, celebrated pontifical high mass, and the cardinal preached the sermon, which was of unusual power and eloquence. Then Archbishop Gross was invested with the pallium.

Why the Indians Rebel.

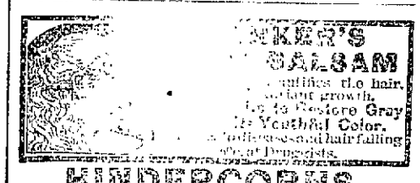
TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 11.—The United States grand jury, in session here, has discovered that organized cattle thieves have been stealing cattle from the Indians on the San Carlos reservation during the past year. Several very prominent citizens are implicated. The white men who stole the cattle changed the Indian brands into their own, which had been purposely made to closely resemble them. It is now thought that much of the Indian trouble is exactly due to this cattle stealing.

Catholic Celebration.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 11.—The Catholic societies of the Scranton diocese this morning celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Father Matthew, the great temperance apostle by a large street parade. Societies were present from every mining town between Mauch Chunk and Honesdale. Six thousand young men were in line. Many of the mines worked short time on account of their working forces being lessened by the miners participating in the celebration.

Canada's Population Still Increasing.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 11.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Green Bay, says: The Merchants' and Miners' Bank of Iron Mountain, Mich., closed on Saturday. It is understood that the cashier has skipped to Canada with $15,000.



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The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

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S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS,

SADDLERY,

CUTELRY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,

Paints, Glass, Etc.,

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory corner of Main and Erie streets, up stairs. Retail store in Hotel Conrad.

WEST MAIN STREET,

MASSILLON, OHIO

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges

SPRING BEDS,

Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN

Free Treatise For the Weak Nervous and Debilitated; How to regain Health, Strength and Vigor. Home Treatment for Nervous and Mental Diseases, TRIAL SENT

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House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging and decorating done promptly, in town or country.

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City Property.

There is no better investment to be made than in real estate in Massillon, as the city is bound to grow rapidly and steadily. I have a number of

Finely Located Lots AND Comfortable Dwellings

Scattered in the different wards which will be sold upon easy terms. For particulars inquire of

P. G. ALBRIGHT,
German Deposit Bank.

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PRICE REDUCED!

$2 PER TON

The Sippo Coal Company will deliver the Best Quality of Coal until further notice, at the very low price of $2.00 per ton.

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The Tippecanoe Stone Company,

Miners and Manufacturers of

OLIVE & BUFF

Building Stone.

Sawed Stone of Every Description.

Bridge Stone,

SAWED FLAGGING, CURBING, ETC.

All kinds of sawed stone on hand or furnished on short notice at yard on Tremont street, opposite Kitchen's mill.

Quarries on line of C. L. & W. R. R Tippecanoe, Harrison Co., O.

General office, McLain's building, corner Main and Erie streets, Massillon, Ohio.

JOE DEUTSCH, Cutter,

—WITH—

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ,

Merchant Tailors, Clothiers

—AND—

Gents' Furnishers.

FIT AND WORK GUARANTEED.

Uniforms of all Descriptions Promptly Attended to.

The Cheapest Place in the City.

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Watch Free!

Agents Wanted.

$100 per month guaranteed Good Workers. Valuable outfit and Circulars sent on receipt of 25c in stamps to pay postage and packing. Write us and we will prove what what we say.

JAMES L. MERRIOTT & Co.,
265 5th Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ABOUT MASSILLON.

ITS PROGRESS WORKED INTO A MEDICINE ADVERTISEMENT.

An Enterprising Philadelphia Firm Tells More About This City Than Many Inside Its Limits Know.

Here is an advertisement that is flying all over the United States. Since the firm speaks so well of Massillon, it is only fair that it should be known that it is a cleverly worked effusion, issued by Drs. Starkey & Palen, No. 1529, Chestnut street, Pa. Untold millions of copies of this article are to be found in all the prominent newspapers and magazines in the United States:

OLD AND NEW MASSILLON.

Some time since an elderly friend was giving some of his experience in what was then, about fifty years ago, considered the Far West. He described his first acquaintance with the city of Massillon, the great wheat, corn and wool market of Stark county, situated on the great Ohio & Erie canal, with this outlet for its gathered products, either down the canal, following the Cuyahoga, to Cleveland, or by the same canal to Zoar, where the canal joined the Tuscarawas, and along the side of it, until it emptied into the Muskingum, and following the latter river until it reached Zanesville, whence by zigzag course, it went across country to Marietta, on the Ohio.

"In the months of September and October could be seen coming from all directions, canvas-covered wagons, drawn by sturdy farm teams, all well laden with grain, and all drawn to one common center. Along the roads leading to the three or four granaries alongside of the canal, stood these wagons with their patient teams, glad of a rest, awaiting their turn when their load of grain would be weighed and their bags counted and safely deposited under the board seat in the wagon, and the driver or owner, with his "Ohio State bank bills" in his pocket would proceed to unhitch his team, lead them to the tail of his wagon and give the hungry horses the dozen golden ears and bundle sweet hay that had been brought along for the purpose."

In the next decade how great a change. "By the numerous railroads, cutting the State in every direction, a score or more of grain depots are brought within a very short distance of the farmer. The grain depots along the canal, in this quaint old town, which were considered very large buildings in their day, now fell into decay. No longer were seen the periodical busy seasons of spring, with its bulky but light loads of well rolled but half washed fleece; and autumn, with its heavier but less costly load of grain."

But Massillon was not to become a city of the past by this change in its commercial status. Gradually new enterprises aroused the interests of its citizens. Its advantages for a manufacturing centre stirred the energies of the enterprising capitalists. As even the "fast line" transportation boats faded away, the shrill whistle of the iron steed filled the air, quickening the pulsations of its people; and another decade saw larger mills erected, so that they shipped by rail three times the quantity of flour that the boats carried of wheat a score years before.

Stone quarries, coal veins, and iron ore mines were opened, which gave rise to large iron manufactories, and its famous threshing machines became renowned over the Union. The old Ohio & Erie canal is fast drying up, and in its place they claim the finest water works in the State. With its daily papers, telephones, and electric lights, it proudly takes its place among the cities of 10,000 inhabitants.

Evidently Massillon has renewed its youth, and received new life. The old regime, if persisted in, would have killed it, but under the new inspiration it has developed to a position never dreamed of by the old residents half a century ago.

So with many persons who have spent their early life in hard work, exposure, and ineffectual medical treatments for restoration to health and strength. When at last they are persuaded to resort to a more philosophical and common sense treatment; they surprise themselves with a renewal of vigor and vitality undreamed of.

Thus the experience of a Buckeye city has its parallel in physical human nature. If we would live, let us try that which is best adapted to our system's wants, nor let blind prejudice or the love of the old beaten paths of the past prevent us from accepting the revelation of a new era.

VILAS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The Sun says that he is Mr. Cleveland's Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—There is no doubt in the minds of politicians here who keep their eyes upon the signs of the times that Postmaster-General William F. Vilas is Mr. Cleveland's candidate for Vice-President. The President's Marietta speech and his long sojourn with Mr. Vilas have a good deal of significance.

Mr. Vilas is now in the field as a candidate for Vice-President. His elements of strength are that he is Cleveland's candidate, that he is a Grand Army man, and that he comes from a State advantageously situated. He has two elements of decided weakness. One is his "offensive partisan" circular, which will cling to him as long as he remains in public life, and the other is the fact that Gen. Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, the biggest Democrat in the State and a hero of the soldier boys, does not love him and will see to it that he does not secure the solid Wisconsin delegation. Nevertheless, the Postmaster-General will travel with the President the rest of the starring tour through the West and South in order to familiarize the Democrats along the route with the coupled names of Cleveland and Vilas.—N. Y. Sun.

Jersey Cattle For Sale.

To close out on the farm I am offering at private sale our entire herd of Jerseys consisting of our yearling bull, twelve cows, and a nice lot of one and two year old heifers and heifer calves. Those not sold by November 10th will then be sold at public sale.

IRA M. ALLEN,
Rotch School, Massillon, O., Oct. 11.

THREE SHARPERS

TRY TO FLEECE JOHN CHRISTMAN

And are Foiled in Their Attempt.

Three gentlemanly confidence men have been attempting to pull the wool over the eyes of some of the Stark county farmers within the last few days, and though they have not succeeded very well, the story of their attempt to fleece Mr. John Christman, a wealthy land owner who lives near Brookfield, shows how far their ambition went.

Yesterday morning a fine looking man drove out that way and presented this card:

H. M. NELSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

Money to Loan on Real Estate.

He said that he wanted to purchase a farm or two, and inquired of Mr. Christman if there were any for sale in his neighborhood. He was given some directions and said that he would return the next day with a business associate.

True enough they drove out this morning and hitching their horses the three walked slowly down the lane. As they neared the road, a man in a single buggy appeared over the horizon and when he reached the trio, asked Mr. Christman if he could post some bills on the fence.

He was given permission, and then volunteered the information that he was representative of the Louisiana State Lottery and had his headquarters in the Warwick block in this city. After indulging in the usual cock and bull stories used in such cases, he showed a valise containing $10,000, and produced a three-card-monte lay out, and showed Mr. Christman, and incidentally his two "business friends," how he could win a nice little sum. The two strangers who had first arrived, went into the game; and then efforts were made to induce Mr. Christman to go in, but he steadfastly refused, and was growing suspicious. Finally, however, he, too, drew a card and pocketed his five dollars. Just at the moment, Mr. Joseph Oberlin, Mr. Christman's son-in-law, jumped up from behind a fence, where he had been watching the operation, and ordered the whole gang off the premises. The lottery man drove off hastily, one of the others got very angry, and the third semblied innocence. But they were all glad enough to drive off without being detained.

It was a narrow escape for Mr. Christman, who is an old man, for the three rascals supposed that they had him alone, far away from the house.

About noon the team was returned to Young's livery stable where it had been hired, but the men cannot be found. The police have the story in their possession and are on the lookout for the men, who are not likely to be found, since they are aware that Mr. Christman is assured that they are confidence men.

MASSILLON VICTORIOUS

In the Match Between the Home and the Canal Dover Gun Clubs.

A team of nine members of the Massillon Gun Club, three spectators, and an INDEPENDENT reporter, went to Canal Dover yesterday morning, the team having an engagement to shoot against a similar team selected from the Canal Dover club. The visitors were pleasantly entertained by the Dover club, being taken in carriages to the hotel, where their bodily wants received excellent attention. About two o'clock the match commenced. The Dover club was short of Peoria black birds, having only three hundred, and when the supply was exhausted the use of composition balls was resorted to. The Massillon team had never used such a target, and made a very poor score in consequence. The score is appended. The first four names in the Dover list are of members of the Uhrichsville club, who came up to help Dover out. The contestants shot only at single rises:

MASSILLON TEAM.

G. T. Borden	17
George Dobson	7
J. Lutz	5
T. H. Focke	11
L. Shaaf	16
W. C. Russell	1
G. Krayer	6
Ph. Blumenchein	10
J. Clutz	10
Total	80

DOVER TEAM.

O. L. Peters	13
Robert Hicks	8
Dr. Hughes	1
J. McKeowen	5
H. Alaman	9
D. Baker	11
F. Barnhart	5
Louis Geltz	2
Dr. O. S. Welty	5
Total	69

The Incandescent Circuit.

The new incandescent system of electric lighting recently ordered by the Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company, is now on the way, and includes all the machinery for a complete system. After a careful examination of all methods of incandescent lighting in use, the Edison light was selected as being the best. Over five hundred lights are now contracted for, orders having been given by all the prominent manufacturing firms. Very few cities of this size have incandescent lights, except in connection with the arc circuit, so that Massillon may fairly be considered exceptionally fortunate.

French on the west coast under discussion and without any settlement for the past century, and has only been a fruitful source for politicians to draw blue ribbons and shoddy titles from.

The people of Newfoundland want to be allowed to deal directly with the United States government on this fishery question, and there is no doubt but that a most satisfactory and beneficial arrangement would be effected if such were allowed.

THE PIEDMONT EXPOSITION.

Atlanta's Great Show Formally Opened and a Big Crowd in Attendance.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 11.—The Piedmont exposition opened to-day at 1:30 p. m. President Collier opened the proceedings with a neat speech, welcoming the visitors to Atlanta. Governor Gordon was then introduced by Mr. H. W. Grady, vice president of the Piedmont Fair association. The governor's appearance was greeted with a round of applause. After paying a handsome compliment to Hon. S. J. Randall, Governor Gordon said:

"If I had the power to establish American customs, our people should on all such occasions, render thanks that we are citizens of the best governed country in the world. I would have American portraits emphasize the noble sentiment. American liberty must be preserved. Nowhere on earth are human rights as well defended and protected."

Referring to the country's progress the governor eulogized American inventions in steam, electricity, etc., saying that America, by her inventions, has challenged the gratitude of mankind and set an example to the world which must be salutory with every civilized people.

Referring to the mineral and agricultural resources of the Piedmont region, he said: "In a circle drawn around the spot on which I stand, with a radius of 250 miles, there is not a necessity nor a luxury in life that is not or that cannot be produced."

In conclusion, Governor Gordon referred to our political history, asserting that we had furnished to mankind the best example of well regulated political freedom, and the only example of absolute religious liberty with such a government and such a people, such an extent of territory and boundless resources, no power can set limits to our future growth and glory save our own folly. "The man who instigates needless dissensions is an enemy, an unconscious enemy, perhaps, but still an enemy, not only to political peace, but to the progress of the country. If all senseless bickering could cease, if all groundless prejudices were buried, we should have wiser action in all our councils and greater pro-perity in all the land."

He was followed by Hon. S. J. Randall. The day was beautiful and immense crowds were in attendance. The exposition is an overwhelming success. Not only is every building filled with exhibits, but the overflow covers several hundred feet.

YELLOW FEVER PANIC.

Tampa Deserted and No Sanitary Measures Taken—Tents Telegraphed For.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Herald's dispatch from Key West, Fla., says that long before the disease at Tampa was officially pronounced to be yellow fever a hurried exodus occurred. Stores, hotels, in fact, all places of business are closed, the proprietors having fled from the city. The panic is so great that in many instances thousands of dollars worth of property was unprotected, and special police had to be sworn in to prevent depredations. The disease is typical yellow jack of the most virulent character, the worst feature being that no efforts were made to prevent its spread. Mattresses and bedding covered with black vomit were exposed in the streets.

FOOD FRAUDS.

The Shameful Use of Lime in Cheap Baking Powders.

Many food frauds, such as chicory coffee or watered milk, although they are a swindle in a commercial sense, are often tolerated because they do not particularly affect the health of the consumer; but when an article like baking powder, that enters largely into the food of every family, and is relied upon for the preparation of almost every meal, is so made as to carry highly injurious, if not rankly poisonous, elements into the bread, the entire community is endangered, and it is the duty of the press to denounce the practice in the most emphatic terms.

Among the important discoveries by the food analysis is that by Prof. Mott, the U. S. Government Chemist, of large amounts of lime and alum in the cheap baking powders. These are, one the most dangerous, and the other the most useless adulterant yet found in the low-grade inferior baking powders. It is a startling fact that of the many brands of baking powders so far analyzed, none of them, with the single exception of the Royal Baking Powder, was found free from both alum and lime. The chief service of lime is to add weight. It is true that lime, when subjected to heat, gives off a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, but a quick-lime is left, a caustic so powerful that it is used by tanners to eat the hair from hides of animals, and in dissecting rooms to more quickly rot the flesh from the bones of dead subjects. A small quantity of dry lime upon the tongue, or the eye, produces painful effects; how much more serious must these effects be on the delicate membranes of the stomach, intestines and kidneys, more particularly of infants and children, and especially when the lime is taken into the system day after day, and with almost every meal. This is said, by physicians, to be one of the causes of indigestion, dyspepsia, and those painful diseases of the kidneys now so prevalent. Instances of the most serious affections of the latter organs from drinking lime water found in some sections, are noted in every medical journal.

Adulteration with lime is quite as much to be dreaded as with alum, which has heretofore received the most emphatic condemnation from every food analyst, physician and chemist, for the reason that, while alum is probably partially dissolved and passed off in gas by the heat of baking, it is impossible to destroy or change the nature of the lime in any degree, so that the entire amount in the baking powder passes, with all its injurious properties, into the stomach. When we state that the chemists have found twelve per cent., or one-eighth of the entire weight of some samples of baking powder analyzed, to be lime, the wickedness of the adulteration will be apparent.

Pure baking powders are one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. While those are to be obtained of well-established reputation, like the Royal, of whose purity there has never been a question, it is proper to avoid all others.

FREE TRADE IN FISH.

THE GLOUCESTER INTERPRETATION OF THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

Why Newfoundland Objects—Her People Demand Representation and Fair Play at the Coming Negotiations — Lively Times Expected at the Next Congress.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 11.—The Gloucester fishing interests are up in arms against the new scheme of Secretary Bayard to carry out his views on the much vexed fishing question. There is more indignation to the square yard in this quaint old Cape Ann city than has been displayed at any time since the schooner David G. Adams was seized by the Kanucks last year.

One of the principal charges laid at the door of W. G. Putnam, of Portland, one of Mr. Bayard's counsellors or co-inquirers, is that he has been one of the counsel for the United States government in prosecuting the interests of the American fishermen in the Adams case, and yet he has allowed himself to be a co-conspirator in the delay in arriving at a decision of which the court of Nova Scotia is guilty.

The decision in the case of the schooner Adams has been held back to further the diplomacy of Sir John Macdonald and Secretary Bayard over a year, and the counsel for the United States have, it is said, been privy to the delay. This is what Gloucester urges to-day.

If you would know exactly what Gloucester, and in consequence all fishing New England, wants in the case, you will have it in the following: The fishermen do not claim any right to fish within three miles of the coast of the Dominion of Canada. They do claim that the restriction which the Canadians assume to enforce, whereby American fishermen who catch a fare of cod in the Banks of Newfoundland, a couple of hundred miles away from Canadian shores, are debarred from running into a Canadian port to take their cargo for trans-shipment to the United States or to buy bait or supplies to continue off-shore fishing is barbarous and unfriendly and would be in the case of another nation, like France or Germany, provocative of serious diplomatic complications, not to say war.

Gen. William Cogswell is the member of congress from the Gloucester district. If any one individual through the length and breadth of the country is loaded with information on the fishing question it is he. In the course of an interview Gen. Cogswell expressed himself as follows:

"I have no doubt that Mr. Putnam and Professor Angell are men of ability and character. I do not, however, know what is meant by the 'joint commission on the fisheries' referred to by the British government. It is difficult to know just what has been done. The queen says, 'I have agreed with the president of the United States to refer to a joint commission the difficult questions respecting the North American fisheries which have recently been discussed.' Mr. Chamberlain is termed the principal high commissioner, who says he is coming here, and in conjunction with Sir John Macdonald is going to protect the interest of Canada. He says further that the home government has ceded to Canada full independence except in the matter of foreign relations, and in that it is always in duty bound to back up the Canadian view, so here we have a statement from one of the parties that English commissioners are a part of the joint commission to settle the fisheries question.

"Now, where is the authority for Mr. Bayard to complete the joint by the appointment of commissioners from our side to settle it? None whatever that I can discover. He may appoint or select agents, attorneys, counsel, etc., to assist, advise and inform him on matters pertaining to his department, but to appoint commissioners to sit in a joint commission, such as Great Britain claims has been done, where is his authority?

"Such commissioners on our side would have no authority to agree to anything, to bind anybody or even to summon witnesses or administer oaths or do anything else that I can see. The executive has power to make a treaty by and with the advice of two-thirds of the senate. But this scheme purports to be a joint commission to settle, fix and determine this question. If so, it is a delusion and a snare. It seems to be a combination one part of which has power to act and the other part no power at all, and I don't know what to call it better than an out of joint commission.

"When you consider that the United States senate by an almost unanimous vote has once disapproved of any negotiation looking to a commission to determine a treaty on this matter; that the last congress, without regard to party, adopted, as was its full right, retaliation as our policy, and further, that it is solely in the hands of the legislative branch to establish the commercial policy, domestic and foreign, of our government, it would seem that the persistence of the state department in defiance of all this could only be explained by its determination to force upon us, willy nilly, free trade in fish, and I hope our fishermen will be on their guard and not appear before any hybrid combine if opportunity is offered and give away their case or compromise their rights, but rather trust to the intelligence and patriotism of the American congress, which has shown itself alive to American rights and interests in this regard."

An organized movement, with Senators Frye and Hale in the lead, is under way to head off that which those especially interested characterize as "Secretary Bayard's pro-English diplomacy" when congress comes together.

The prominent Gloucester fishing vessel owner said that he feels sure of enough help from Democratic senators to prevent Secretary Bayard from forcing his adverse views on the fishermen to their detriment.

Newfoundland's Protest.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 11.—Sir Charles Tupper wishes to go to the fisheries commission at Washington, next November, as spokesman of Canada and Newfoundland, but this he will never do with the full consent of the people. There is much indignation over the manner in which Newfoundland has been treated by the British government as regards the commission. In the first place their claim to be represented on the commission was completely ignored, and it is only after a continuous besieging of Downing street, that the concession has been granted of the right to be present at the commission, but without any power to vote. To all fair minded people this appears most iniquitous. The very same hampering legislation was dealt out to Newfoundland in regard to her fiscal relations with the French.

When the bait bill was first passed it was vetoed by the queen, but the colonists were determined not to submit. They passed the bill again in the next legislature and sent it back. This had the desired effect and opened their eyes to the fact that Newfoundlanders would not tamely submit to a policy which aimed at killing out their one and only industry. The same interference has kept the vexed question of the right of the

NOT AN ALLIANCE.

A Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Rumor Denied.

The railroad columns of the Cleveland Leader contains the following: "The attention of General Manager Townsend of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, was called yesterday to an item that has been lately floating among the country papers, to the effect that the C., L. & W. and the B. & O. have made an agreement by which the C., L. & W. is to form a lake outlet for the B. & O. 'Railroad men hear a great deal of news along the line,' said Mr. Townsend, 'but no where is gossip more abundant than at a round house. So generally is this true that the remark is often made upon receipt of some apparently important news, "the wipers have had another convention." The Cleveland, Lorain, & Wheeling has very friendly relations with the Baltimore & Ohio road, just as it has with the Pennsylvania, but by studying the geography of Ohio for five minutes any one can see that the B. & O. already has an outlet to the lake and is in need of no other. The C., L., & W. hopes to have a connection with the B. & O. at Bellaire soon and will interchange local business, but nothing more intimate has been thought of."

The C., L., & W., it may be stated in this connection, would be benefited considerably by the construction of a railroad bridge at Wheeling, as would also the Wheeling & Lake Erie, if its extension to Wheeling is made. The moneyed citizens of Wheeling have been agitating the question of constructing a bridge, accessible to all railroads on equal terms, and if the project is successfully carried out it will be mutually beneficial to both city and the railroads now terminating at Bridgeport.

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

Burglars forced an entrance into the residence of Daniel Yant, at Canton, on Thursday night, and secured $700, a watch, chain, and a revolver. Three arrests have been made.

"What every one says must be true," that "Dr. Seller's Cough Syrup" has no equal for coughs and colds. Try it Price 25 cents.

The Alliance school enumeration shows a decrease of thirty-three since last year in the number of school youth.

Found at Last

Bright's disease cured by the use of Dr. Burdick's Kidney Cure. It is a positive fact that any one having kidney or liver trouble can find relief in a single bottle. One bottle is guaranteed to remove all pain from the back and hips or money refunded. With three years' experience this medicine has not failed to give entire satisfaction in every case. In cases of bloating one bottle has been known to remove fifteen pounds of water. This is not only a help but will make a perfect cure. Price 75 cents and $1.25. Sample free. For sale by Morganthaler & Hiester, druggists, Massillon, O. 51—1y

Akron has three hundred and sixty-nine telephones in use.

Norwalk has struck gas. The people are profoundly happy when they look at the flame twelve feet high which issues from the mouth of the well.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For full particulars, address Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Come to the bridal chamber, Death!
Come to the mother, when she feels
For the first time, her first-born's breath,
And thou art terrible!

The untimely death which annually carries off thousands of human beings in the prime of youth, is indeed terrible. The first approach of consumption is insidious, and the sufferer himself is the most unconscious of its approach. One of the most alarming symptoms of this dread disease is, in fact, the ineradicable hope which lurks in the heart of the victim, preventing him from taking timely steps to arrest the malady. That it can be arrested in its earlier stages is beyond question, as there are hundreds of well authenticated cases where Dr. Pierre's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a complete cure.

Deafness can't be cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Salvation Oil, the greatest pain cure on earth, is guaranteed to effect a cure where it is possible for the seat of the disease to be reached by a liniment. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Nine cables are used to tell the daily story of war in America and America to Europe.

Saved His Life

Mr. D. L. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. T. Baltzly.

A Texan at Throckmorton brought an editor two wildcats to be credited on his subscription.

My hearing, which has been very defective for years, has greatly improved since I have been using Ely's Cream Balm, and I feel quite confident that a permanent cure will be affected.—Rev. B. F. Mayo, Table Rock, Pawnee Co., Nebraska.

The latest style of dude is wildly, devotedly, and intensely English in every particular except one. Having still a faint glimmering of brains left, he still cures his colds with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A new republic, called the Republic of Counani, between Brazil and French Guiana, has been declared.

We are willing to bear personal testimony to the efficacy and value of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which we have been advertising some years in our paper, having used it for blood impurities with great success. It is a preparation of standard merit, made of perfectly pure ingredients, and thoroughly effective in cleansing and purifying the system. For eruptions, boils, etc., it can be relied upon every time. Our own experience with it has been most gratifying, and we are glad to give it this endorsement.—Athol (Mass.) Transcript.

Gas was first evolved from coal by Dr. Clayton in 1739 and applied as an illuminating medium by Mr. Murdock, in Cornwall in 1792. The first display of gaslight was in Birmingham, England, in 1802, on the occasion of the peace rejoicings.

"The doctor said my wife had consumption. Tried Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher, and she has better health than ever."—G. H. Hubbard, Hampden, O.

Dalton has two hundred and fifteen youth of the legal school age, a gain of three over last year.

We recommend Ely's Cream Balm where a cure for catarrh is called for, and consider that we are doing the public service by making its virtues known to those afflicted with this loathsome disease, for which it is in most instances a perfect cure.—Peck Bros., Druggists, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The fees of Stark county Probate Judge last year amounted to $5,699.49; in Carroll, $1,703.33, and in Columbiana county $3,625.65.—Alliance Leader.

Good Results in Every Case

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; he had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured the use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 Days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure.

On receipt of 50 cents, in two-cent stamps, we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfactoriness not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO.,
32-3 lr Crawfordsville, Ind.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin impurities, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

SURE CURE DISCOVERED FOR
CATARRH
Lauderbach's German Catarrh Remedy.
Price $1. Samples free at Druggists. Mailed for 10c. stamps.
THOUSANDS CURED since the discovery of this method of treatment. Every mail brings letters from grateful persons CURED. S. S. LAUDERBACH & CO., Newark, N. J., U.S.A.

Mason & Hamlin Organs.

The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained it is supremacy as the best in the world.

Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequalled excellence of these organs, the fact that in all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with the best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.

Pianos.

Mason & Hamlin Piano Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest improvement in pianos in half a century."

A circular containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians and tuners, sent together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant.

Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments; also rented.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANO & ORGAN CO.
Boston, New York, Chicago.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE
—AND—
PITTSBURG CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
100 Full Music Lessons for $20.00.

Distinct Schools of Liberal Art, Music, Elocution, Fine Arts, &c. Central. Healthful. Twenty Teachers. Moderate charges. Winter term begins November 15. Before making engagements elsewhere send for new catalogue at once to

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PITTSBURG, PA.

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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not private enterprise. If this is done there will be no limit to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 72.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1887.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Stark County.

Sheriff, Augustus Leininger.
Coroner, George B. Cook.
Recorder, J. E. Dougherty.
Treasurer, Hiram Doll.
Auditor, Patrick Manley.
Clerk of Court, John McGregor.
Common Pleas Judges, Anson Pease and Roger Raley.
Probate Judge, J. P. Fawcett.
Commissioners, Jacob Schwarzenberger, Alonzo Smith and C. F. Laird.
Surveyor, E. Z. Wise.

City of Massillon.

Mayor, Josiah Frantz.
Marshal, Adam Wendling.
Solicitor, Otto E. Young.
Treasurer, J. W. Foltz.
Clerk, Joseph R. White.

Massillon Time Tables.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

East.	West.
No. 8 2 49 a. m.	No. 1 3 50 a. m.
No. 10 9 27 a. m.	No. 3 3 52 p. m.
No. 12 10 11 p. m.	No. 7 1 55 p. m.
No. 4 5 24 p. m.	No. 9 11 15 a. m.
Local 12 00 m.	Local 5 50 p. m.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No 2 6 10 a. m.	No. 5 6 40 p. m.
No. 4 3 25 p. m.	No. 1 9 00 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 5 p. m.	No. 3 7 45 p. m.
Local 12 15 p. m.	Local 10 05 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 [illegible] a. m.	No. 3 7 12 a. m.
No 6 1 05 p. m.	No. 5 1 20 p. m.
No. 8 5 05 p. m.	No. 7 6 20 p. m.
Local 8 35 a. m.	Local 3 05 p. m.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
J. B. FORAKER, of Hamilton County.
For Lieutenant Governor,
W. C. LYON, of Licking County.
Supreme Judge (long term)
W. T. SPEAR, of Trumbull County.
Supreme Judge (short term),
F. J. DECKEBAN, of Cuyahoga County.
Auditor of State,
E. W. POE, of Wood County.
State Treasurer
J. C. BROWN, of Jefferson county.
Attorney General,
D. K. WATSON, of Franklin county.
Board of Public Works,
A. FLICKINGER, of Defiance county.

District Ticket.

For Common Pleas Judge,
ROBERT RALLY, of Carroll county.

Senatorial Ticket.

State Senate,
THOMAS C. SNYDER, of Stark county.

County Ticket.

Probate Judge,
JACOB P. FAWCETT,
Prosecuting Attorney,
CHARLES C. ROW,
Sheriff,
RICHARD B. CRAWFORD,
Treasurer,
HIRAM DOLL,
Representatives,
JACOB GROSSMAN,
G. W. WILHELM,
County Commissioner,
J. W. WEARSTLER,
Infirmary Director,
TIMOTHY C. PUTMAN.

With what complacency does Sam Cary, Cary the horny handed, refer to others as "appealing to the blind prejudices of the ignorant!"

There is a contention between the Detroit Free Press and a New York journal, as to whether the "P. P. C." in Mr. Cleveland's car stands for "President Pays Cash," or, "Pass President Cleveland."

The Massillon coal field in acreage is multiplying, in value increasing, in reputation extending. It is real wealth, better than all booms, the foundation of all prosperity, and cannot be moved away. Coal is still king!

In the name of common sense and economy, let the council put an end to dumping mis-named gravel on the streets of this city, until there is some assurance that the material will be intelligently selected. Look at Main street for the reason.

The New York Sun (Democratic) speaking of Republican tickets generally, and what Mr. Roosevelt says of them, adds on its own account, "Perhaps he dwells on their unobjectionable personal character because he is aware that Republican tickets of this kind have become rare of late years."

AMERICA FIRST FOR AMERICANS.

For a very evident purpose, Mr. McGregor, in a letter written from Scotland to the Canton Democrat, quotes the following from a Glasgow paper.

"A very successful American ironmaster, a Scotchman, too, was one day conversing with me on the conditions of trade between this country and America. I asked him how it was that he, a free trader at home, should become in America such a thoroughpaced protectionist as he appeared to be. His answer was significant. With a meaning smile he said: "Free trade is excellent in theory, if everybody adopted it. They don't, and it won't wash. I am making the fortune in America under protective duties, which I could not make under free trade. Therefore I approve of protective duties--in America."

Exactly. All sensible men do approve of protection—in America. The American workmen demand it, the conditions require it, and with it we prosper. By endorsing these remarks Mr. McGregor naturally allows us to infer that by a system of tariff for revenue only he does not expect to benefit America.

This is a point which his party has long denied, and stories of money sent to the United Stated by the Cobden club have been called false hoods. Yet now, and it is probably a slip, Mr. McGregor tacitly acknowledges that free trade would not benefit the country, and it is a very self-evident proposition, that it would benefit England.

Of course, England, ambitious to be in fact "the workshop of the world," is willing to throw her ports open to the world. Dependent upon America for much raw material, and the necessaries of life, what else can that nation do? But England's misfortunes are not America's fault The United States wishes all prosperity to the British people, but it can not be expected to legislate for them, to the detriment of its own citizens. Would Mr McGregor have it do so?

A recent writer on the subject of short-hand finds that while its usefulness is constantly growing, its application is changing. Twenty years ago it was the custom of nearly all great journals to publish full reports of speeches and lectures, though now it is rarely done. The newspaper editor has discovered that it is his business to reduce the undigested mass of matter thrown off by public men, to pithy statements, capable of being taken in by the public. The same system is gradually going to creep into our courts, the same writer alleges, and instead of the stenographer being a mere tool to record verbose evidence as given in the stand, it will be his mission to cull out the worthless part and submit to the judges the weighty points that have been made. The stenographer of to-day is a machine. The stenographer of the future must be a man of brains, able and ready to pick the good from the bad.

It looks as if some of our great Western contemporaries were carrying the syndicate business almost too far. It gives them the appearance of being defective in originality.—New York Sun.

The "great Western contemporaries" still believe themselves capable of ridiculing the country press for the use of "boiler-plate" and other labor saving methods, by which originality is preserved, and quality improved. The Western city journals, or many of them, are chiefly distinguished by a lack of enterprise.

Mr. Cleveland informed the public that Chicago's loss by the great fire was $200,000,000, and that the total valuation of property at that time was $280,000,000. Mr. Dana says: "The trouble is that he has hastily consulted the Cyclopedia's table of assessed valuations without observing that the real valuation in 1871 is elsewhere stated by the Cyclopedia as $620,000,000—an estimate which properly establishes the proportion of loss to property at about one-third instead of two-thirds as he makes it."

The uselessness of drilling low pressure gas wells is no where better illustrated than in New Lisbon. There were to be found the best low pressure gas wells in Ohio, yet they are gradually giving out, and only the other day, dispatches were sent out, stating that the gas company could not supply its patrons, and was about to open new sources.

THE PROBATE JUDGESHIP.

It is a favorite maxim of American leaders to say "We vote for principles not men," yet this idea may be carried out to too great an extent, when nominations for purely executive offices are made on purely partisan grounds. The truth of the statement is especially apparent in the contest now going forward for the probate judgeship of Stark county. No one will for a moment look upon the position as one where any party can secure any betterment, except as citizens, by a good administration of the office, though there are many who do not appreciate how important an office it is. Among the cases tried before the probate jury are criminal prosecutions, where the penalty is less than imprisonment in the penitentiary; habeas corpus cases; and railroad appropriation cases. In the absence of the common pleas judge injunctions are issued. In the settlement of estates a thousand and one duties devolve upon this functionary, who is expected not only to administer the law, but be open to consultation and to furnish advice.

These are only a few of the duties which to be intelligently performed demand the service of a thoroughly learned lawyer, as well as of a man of good purposes. In Judge Fawcett, the present incumbent, the Republican party has selected a candidate, experienced and popular, one who has won success in the practice of his profession, and eminently fitted to fill a station scarcely second in importance to that of common pleas judge. It is right that everyone should weigh well these remarks and consider before election day whether to vote for one thoroughly qualified, or one who not only is not a member of the bar, but has failed in his attempt to secure an entrance to it.

Says Claus Spreckels, the great sugar king, who has ordered three hundred thousand dollars' worth of machinery for the manufacture of beet sugar:

"You can understand that I should not have undertaken this new enterprise had I not known what I was doing. So confident am I of the great possibilities of this business that I am ready to sacrifice all my present sugar interests in its prosecution. All the Northern States are as well adapted to beet culture as Germany, and some of them capable of producing a richer quality than the best German beets."

The Northern States include Ohio, and Ohio includes Stark county, and it may be a good thing for the Stark county farmer to seriously consider the subject of beet culture. The United States is annually paying from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 for foreign sugar, and as we have in this country every facility for its manufacture, it is only a question of time until this amount remains at home.

Trinity college, England, is going to stultify itself by conferring its highest honor, the honorary LL.D., on Prince Albert Victor. Though Albert Victor, as a student, left the college without even a little B. A., now that he has come back from Gibraltar, the college faculty proposes to bend its weak knees and give Albert a sheepskin he does not deserve.

Into the shady past, where stalk the ghosts of the rink craze, the equestrian craze, and many great and little crazes, there has gone also the natural gas craze. Natural gas is a nice thing, you know, but then it is no longer king.

The Canton Democrat remarks: "Horace Greely did more for the abolition of slavery through the editorial columns of the New York Tribune than ten thousand men in the North." This may be so, but in the words of the song, "we doubt it."

It is not permissable to print any thing on the wrappers of fourth class mail matter but the name of the sender. The habit of many, of including in this privilege the right to add to the name a first class business card is not allowed by law.

The Commercial-Gazette is positively unkind when it recommends Mr. Whitney as a proper Democratic candidate on the ground that he "is well built, and does not look like a phenomenon in a side-show."

The principal characteristics of President Cleveland's Chicago reception were men, music, and madness. But Chicago's reputation for "bigness" was sustained.

All Massillon letter writers should inform their correspondents of their street and number at once.

The Cincinnati Telegram is so tremendously independent that it cannot get along with any thing or anybody, itself included, for it has had three editors in not many more months. The Telegram is too good.

Editor Dana of the New York Sun, and the compiler of the American Cyclopedia, rises in indignation to protest against remarkable statements made by President Cleveland in his Chicago speeches, which the world will credit to the Cyclopedia.

The free trade champions in England ought to direct their attention to the British colonies and get them to reduce their high protective tariff before turning to the United States. If the offshoots of the English nation will not accept free trade doctrine, can any other country be expected to do so?

The Massillon correspondent of the Cleveland Leader and Plain Dealer, who writes campaign thunder with equal facility for either party, insults the intelligent audience that attended the Republican meeting on Saturday night, by saying, in the Plain Dealer, "The largest part of the audience was composed of servant girls who spent the evening there because it was a free entertainment."

The financial situation reduced into a nut shell is this: The government is monthly withdrawing $10,000,000 more from the circulating medium of the country, than it is paying out. It is easy to see that until this case is changed there will be a tightness of the money market, no matter what the condition of general trade.

Editor William T. Stead, of the Pall Mall Gazette, an American by instinct, though an Englishman in fact, when recently asked how he would deal with the Socialists, replied, "Exactly as I would deal with anybody else. Hang them if they commit murder; put them in jail if they commit theft, and leave them alone as long as they keep their hands from picking and stealing."

WEST VIRGINIA.

COL. KEMPLE ON HIS NATIVE STATE.

It is going to go Republican Next Year Sure—How he came to be Colonel.

Mr. Jacob Kemple, or plain "Jake," as they call him in Wheeling, who has been instilling Republican doctrine into the Stark county mind for a few days past, is one of the best posted men in West Virginia politics, there is anywhere, for he was born in the Pan handle, and knows every county and every stream in it from Blue Creek to the Great Kanawha "Can West Virginia be carried by the Republicans?" says he, "Why bless you, there is no 'can' about it, we are going to do it." Then he proceeds to name county majorities that have changed, and shows how Mr. Goff's majority a year ago was pretty nearly as big as the majorities of all successful Democratic aspirants combined. "We don't pretend to be able to convert the natives," says he, "for you might as well try to grade the Rocky mountains or change the course of the Mississippi. The natives of West Virginia know how to do two things, and on those you cannot give them any points. They are, to drink apple jack, and vote the Democratic ticket. But the tide of emigration is pouring upon us, and almost to a man these new citizens vote the Republican ticket. They see in West Virginia a country full of minerals, full of timber and full of every thing that makes wealth. They see it is surrounded on all sides by settled States, and they see in this virgin land the place of places where intelligently directed labor will bring about great results, and the tide is coming in. When I say that West Virginia will be a Republica State next year, I speak from a knowledge of facts."

This enterprising representative of our neighboring State, rejoices in the title of Colonel. He did not get it in the army because he was wearing knickerbockers during the war. But he did get it by appointment on a Governor's staff. When his friends chaff him about his title he tells them this story: He was a great crony of some Democratic celebrity who became a governor, and when this governor got ready to select a staff he went to Mr. Kemple and said, "Jake, I am going to break away from the rule of having nothing but Democrats on my staff, and I am going to try a different tack. I propose to appoint one Republican upon it, whom everybody knows to be the meanest, most uncompromising, died-in-the-wool, high tariff Republican in the whole State, and after looking around, I've concluded to invite you." And he accepted.

Mr. Kemple, by the way, is a lecturer of considerable reputation upon humorous subjects, and his appearance upon the platform in the city is not improbable.

CARY'S CACKLE.

AN ELOQUENT DEMOCRATIC SPEECH LAST NIGHT.

Full of Fervor, Disordered Nerves and Funny Stories.

The political circus has come and gone. Yesterday evening the Harmonia band led the way from the Hotel Conrad to the opera house, (and it played unusually well, too,) where a large audience had gathered. The orchestra floor was about full, and the balcony was nearly so. The band mounted the stage, and opened the entertainment with an overture which it executed brilliantly. Great applause followed, and Prof. Puegner made his best bow. At the right moment the speaker of the evening, General Samuel F. Cary, entered, accompanied by the Hon. J. G. Warwick and the Hon. John McBride. The delighted Democracy made the palms of their hands tingle with applause, which Samuel did not deign to notice. When the crowd had quieted down, Mr. Warwick introduced Mr. Cary. Each individual hair on the old gentleman's head stood straighter than ordinarily, and his mous-tache had a fondness for his nose, and curled affectionately in that direction. Mr. Cary began. He was glad to stand in this presence again. He wanted to pour a ray of light upon the path of some man's duty. He wanted to address them as patriots, not partisans. His mellow voice took up a well rounded period about the "banner of beauty and glory," and finished it amid applause. He said that the Republican party believed in a strong government, centralized power, and plenty of money to back it, and the Democratic party believed in intrenching itself so in the affections of the people that they would be capable of self government. This, in Mr. Cary's estimation, is the great difference between the parties. His next utterance was lost in general admiration for his eloquent strut, shake and quiver, for which he is famous. That strut! Who can forget it?

He started again. He quoted Mr. Blaine's remark to the effect that the United States produced more wealth in the last five years than in the ten that had preceded it. "Where is that wealth? Have you got it?" said he, eying a small boy in the front row. The small boy got red, the crowd laughed, and Sam Cary sailed off into the language of flowers and poetry, from which he finally issued to get back to that mass of wealth and say that "the capitalists have it all, and the workingman gets just enough to keep him from starvation." He asserted that there were not twenty farmers in Stark county who, after paying their honest debts were laying anything by. The farmers are impoverished, and all on account of the Republican party. Not a law has been passed by the Republican party in twenty-five years that does not put money in the pockets of the few and keep it out of the pockets of the many. "Why, we've run a million behind since Foraker has been governor!" and the crowd believed him.

Mr. Cary prefaced his remarks upon the tariff by saying that he could talk all night upon that subject, and when he had done his hearers would not know on which end they were standing, a statement no one would care to deny. Said Mr. Cary, "It is a very abstruse question, and it belongs more to political economy than it does to political parties, to decide." It was a system by which fifty men in the audience he was addressing were paying more taxes than Vanderbilt. He poohpoohed and fudged at the Republican notion of protection by levying high duties. The reason we get good pay for labor in America, he says, is not because of protection, but because there is competition among the employers of men to secure them. There are only eight people to the square mile in this country, he says, and the men who must have work done climb over one another's figures to secure the few, to open up the territory. Taking this view of it, the American workingman may cheerfully reflect that just so rapidly as our population increases, his wages will decrease.

Having covered this point, Mr. Cary moved to another topic, and made an alarming discovery, that instead of there being a lack of men and a competition among manufacturers to secure them, as stated in his preceding remarks, the laborer was being ground down to the lowest notch, and everything and everybody was going to the dogs. "Yes," said he, as he wiped his fine brow, "it's enough to make a saintswear."

He talked about silver and his other hobbies, and had a good word for his protege, Tom Powell. The audience impolitely rose to its feet before he could say good night. Mr. Cary is always interesting, and though his distortions and appeals to blind prejudices are oftentimes galling, his delightful voice and easy eloquence make it a pleasure to hear him.

Card of Thanks.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT: Allow me through the columns of your valuable paper to return my heartfelt thanks to all the friends who rendered invaluable assistance during the sickness and death of my wife. HOWELL WILLIAMS.
Chapman, O., Oct. 11, 1887.

Notice.

The party or parties who took the road scraper from the George Williamson hill will please return the same as soon as possible, for if found in their possession after this notice they will be prosecuted according to law. By order of
TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES,
Lawrence Township.

THE GERMAN VETERANS

AND THEIR MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT.

A Great Reunion to be Held in This City on November 5, to be Participated in by all the German Organizations in This Part of the State.

For some time past the German Veterans society of this city anticipated the getting up of a grand military entertainment, connecting with it a reunion of soldiers who served honorably during the German army before coming to this country. It has been their intention, from the start to bring here on that occasion the celebrated military company, the Guards of Akron, in connection with their famous Eighth Regiment Band. But owing to the large expenses the engagement and co-operation of their organization would cause, the progress of the shaping and finally fixing the affair has been somewhat slow, though the members of the local society have been diligently at work, endeavoring to raise a guarantee fund sufficient to cover the principal expenses.

Captain Werner and lieutenants Beck and Klager of the German Guards were in this city a few days ago, and met with the soliciting committee of the Massillon society, in order to see what progress had been made. Matters were thoroughly discussed. The undersigned were appointed the managing executive committee of the entertainment, and the day of holding it was fixed for Saturday, November 5th. The following general programme has been mapped out: The German Guards and the Eighth Regiment band will arrive in the city about 11 a. m. on Saturday. They will be met by the local society and Harmonia band of this city at the depot. After dinner a grand street parade will be formed, in which all local societies, the G. A. R., etc., will participate,—at least it is expected that they will accept the invitations which have been issued to them. Societies from Canton will also participate. In the evening will be given at the rink (Buckeye hall) a promenade concert, exhibition drill by the German Guards, and then a grand military ball. The German Guards will return home on Sunday morning.

This is a general program, the details of which will be published in due time. Nothing will be left undone to make this affair a creditable one to our city. It will be conducted strictly in first-class style, and it is to be hoped that the citizens will take hold of this matter in good shape and assist in making it a grand success. The reputation of the German Guards and Eighth Regiment band is so well established in every part of the State that it is sufficient guarantee that their contribution will be first-class and most interesting.

The soliciting committee has again been instructed to endeavor to raise by subscription the full amount necessary to cover the greatest part of the expense, and we would respectfully ask our citizens to respond liberally.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Work to be Resumed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., October 11.—A general resumption of work at the window glass manufactories is expected to-morrow. The number of men returning to work after an idleness since July 1, is about 5,000. They go to work at an advance of 5 per cent. in wages. The shut-down has reduced the large surplus to a minimum, and the outlook for the winter's business is very satisfactory.

A Trial by Jury.

That great American jury, the people, have rendered an unanimous verdict in favor of Dr. Price's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the standard remedy for bowel and stomach disorders, biliousness, sick headache, dizziness, constipation, and sluggish fever.

Jersey Cattle For Sale.

To close out on the farm I am offering at private sale our entire herd of Jerseys consisting of our yearling bull, twelve cows, and a nice lot of one and two year old heifers and heifer calves. Those not sold by November 10th will then be sold at public sale.

IRA M. ALLEN,
Rotch School, Massillon, O., Oct. 11.

Adjustable Lacing Socket Legs.

Best Limb manufactured on the face of the globe. Write for catalogue to Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 909 Penn Ave., Pa.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The WEEKLY INDEPENDENT has made arrangements for vast quantities of campaign news. Only twenty-five cents until election.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Flushing is without a dentist.

Russell & Co. are invoicing this week.

The Canton gas well has been entirely abandoned.

Massillon coal retails in St. Paul at $6.75 per ton.

Wooster is tickled with the success of its first county fair.

Akron has 7,639 youth of the school age. Canton has 6,208.

The first degree was given to two candidates in Sippo Lodge Monday night.

F. Hoch has purchased J. R. Schlagel's retail cigar store on South Erie street.

Justice Rogers made W. H. Shively and Annie Bruchman and wife, yesterday evening.

L. A. Koons is administrator of the estate of William Rogers of Lawrence township.

George Stewart was married to Miss Minnie Kascheski, by the Rev. B. F. Booth, October 9.

The Presbyterian social will meet at Mrs. Newstetter's, on South East street, Friday evening, October 14.

The waiters want to assure the public that they will be perfectly sane Thursday night, although called crazy.

Joe Sternicker was fined four dollars yesterday evening by Mayor Franz for being drunk and disorderly.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will serve dinner and supper at their bazar at the chapel, November 17.

Lecture course matters are shaping themselves. For how many season tickets will you subscribe?

Massillon's taxes for 1887 will be 26 mills. Magnolia will have the lowest tax in the county, the rate being only seven and six-tenths mills.

Dr. H. B. Garrigues has performed a successful operation for necrosis of the tibia upon Henry Warner, of West Brookfield.

The Rev. Hiram Miller preached on Sunday in the First Methodist church owing to the indisposition of the pastor, the Rev. John Wilson.

"Uncle Joe" Davenport is catching plenty of black bass at Zoar. He sent twelve large five ones home last night, the result of yesterday's fishing.

A special dispatch from A. McGregor announces that he arrived safe in New York Sunday evening.—Canton Democrat.

The Hon. J. B. Robinson, of Pennsylvania, will speak in this city in the interests of the Republican party, on Friday evening, October 21.

The "Human Nature" band paraded the streets this noon. The organization is an excellent one, and the company should have a crowded house to-night.

Married at the Lutheran parsonage, West Brookfield, by the Rev. A. J. B. Kast, October 6th, Henry Shammo and Miss Minnie Ellen Knerr, both of West Lebanon.

The entire basement under Humberger's store, which is as large as the retail department, is being fitted up for a wholesale dry goods department and retail carpet department.

Mr. C. W. Keplinger has been appointpointed representative of the League of American Wheelmen in the place of Mr. F. L. Casselberry, who has moved to Mansfield.

The U. C. D. Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. E. A. Jones; vice-president, Mr. T. H. Focke; secretary and treasurer, Captain F. W. Warthorst.

Prof. Feil, of Cleveland, will give the first of a course of pharmaceutical lectures in this city next Friday. They will probably be delivered in the rooms of the Massillon Wheel Club.

Licenses to wed have been granted to George Deible and Emma C. Werner, George W. Cahill and Angeline Mottice, of Waynesburg, and John Crojean and Mary Herman, of Massillon.

An important business transaction has just taken place, by which Henry Shriver & Son will assume the proprietorship of Castleman & Co.'s lumber yard, on January 1.

The new hose carriage has been received by the fire department, and the men are very much pleased with it. Massillon has all the elements for a first-class fire department, and needs only the binding of a thorough organization.

Cards of invitation have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Coleman to the marriage of their daughter, Annie Phoebe, to Edward F. Bahney, Wednesday evening, October 26, at 8 o'clock, East Main street.

Emma Lloyd, of Massillon, asserts in a brief petition that she married James Lloyd in Sharon, Pa., in 1881, but that owing to extreme cruelty, habitual drunkenness and gross neglect, she left him in 1886. She wants a divorce and alimony.—Canton Repository.

Collector Atwater states that the strike of the Ohio canal boatmen, for a better rate on coal, has been terminated by a compromise, and a procession of loaded craft is working its way northward. As usual both sides refused to give an inch, and as usual, they came to the wiser determination to meet each other half way.

Mrs. Stephen Meininger died at 4 o'clock Saturday morning at her residence on Fulton street. The funeral took place Monday morning at 9:30 from St Joseph's Catholic church.

Wm. Thornburgh and wife gave their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs W. N. Thornburgh, a very pleasant reception last Saturday evening. About thirty of Elyria's young people were there, and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all.—Elyria Telephone.

Canton's lecture course attractions will be: Gen. Geo. A. Sheridan, Hon. Geo. R. Wendling, Prof. R. A. Proctor, Rev. Robert Nourse, Hon. Samuel Phelps Leland, Dr. James Hedley, Major H. C. Dane, Boston Stars, and Temple Quartette

Mr. Ben Hurxthal was married yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, to Miss Myrta Marshall, of Mansfield. A number of relatives from this city attended the ceremony and the reception which followed.

The junior class in the high school has organized a debating and rhetorical society with the following officers: Chas. Limbach, president; Mamie Lyons, vice president; May White, treasurer; Stanton Fox, secretary; and Nellie Williams, sergeant-at-arms.

The Ohio State Board of Health reports new cases of typhoid fever at Tranquility, Columbus Grove, Clarkson, Utica, Swanton, Mifflin, Centerburg, Oberlin, Milford, Martin's Ferry, Five Mile, Independence, and Columbus. New cases of diphtheria at Columbus, Waverly, Ross, Somerset, Tranquility, Clarkson Five Mile, and Springfield. New cases of scarlet fever at Columbus Covenant, and Plainfield.

It is reported that the Cleveland Lorain, & Wheeling railroad has been negotiating for a right of way following the line of the Bellaire, Zanesville, & Cincinnati railroad as far down as Wegee, and that a third rail will be put down to accomadate that road.—Wheeling Intelligencer. Wegee is an insignificant place, about ten miles south of Bellaire, on the Ohio. The object of any such move is hard to imagine.

Superintendent A. W. Hall received notice on Monday that the canal boatmen who transport coal from Trenton, Tuscarawas county, to Cleveland, by boat, are on a strike. The grievance is over the price of carrying coal. The present price is eighty-five cents per ton, and one dollar per ton is demanded. There are fifteen or twenty boats tied up and near Trenton. It is not yet known whether the shippers of the black diamond will concede to the demand of the boatmen or not. It certainly places them in an awkward situation at this season of the year, just when there is the greatest demand for coal.—Akron Beacon.

Paris is adopting wood paving. The original stone pavements were done away with because they were too handy for the people who wanted something to throw in case of revolution. Victor Hugo called them "the last resource of the people." Macadam was next used, and then asphalt, which being too hard on the horses, is now giving place to wood. It is pointed out, however, that, for insurgents, the petroleum soaked wood will be as handy as stones were. A box of matches would make torn up paving about as efficient an instrument of war as Greek fire.—N. Y. Sun.

Mr. E. W. Eckert, formerly of this city, has met with irreparable loss, caused by one of the numerous railroad accidents of recent months. He had shipped all his private possessions, including his library, over the Ft. Wayne railroad. The car was on one of the wrecked trains, and its contents were destroyed by fire, Mr. Eckert's personal loss being in the neighborhood of $1800. Money can scarcely replace the library, as great care had been taken in its selection, covering years of time. The collection contained many old prints, editions *de luxe*, scientific works, and others bearing on his profession.

Count Mr. Miller Out.

Some callous conscienced sinner has been canvassing the city for house numbers, claiming to be in partnership with City Engineer Miller, and intimating that he only is authorized to supply householders with the proper thing. Naturally Mr. Miller is very mad, for those are not wanting who accuse him of boodle, fraud, bribery and corruption. He wishes through the medium of THE DAILY INDEPENDENT to disclaim any connection whatever with any house number agent, and anybody who says a ything to the contrary departs directly from the path of rectitude.

This agent's worst action is not merely fibbing. Mr. Miller says that he tells people to ignore the official notices, and puts up whatever figures please him best. The engineer desires everybody to adhere strictly to the commands signed by himself.

Sam Cary too Strong a Counter Attraction.

Four members of the city council shivered in the muggy atmosphere of the palatial chambers last night waiting for a fifth man to appear. But a fifth man appeared not. A quorum could not be obtained, and all adjourned to the opera house to hear Sam Cary. A special meeting will be held Friday night.

Caligraphic, Swan, Wert, Fairchild's fountain pens, at C. C. Miller & Co.'s, jewelers. 138-6t

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

C. W. Kaler, of this city, spent Sunday in Akron.

Miss Alice Falor has returned from her Akron visit.

James Smith is serving an apprenticeship under C. C. Miller.

Councilman Andrew Boerner has returned from the woods of Michigan.

Adam Kline was married last evening to Carrie Gerstemaier.

Mrs. William Royer and Mrs. Hymen are visiting relatives in Huron county.

Old Mrs. Philippina Waechter, living on West Tremont Street, is lying dangerously ill.

B. H. Moles, of Massillon, visited friends in Wooster last week.—Wooster Democrat.

Mr. Otto Uhlendorff has returned from a trip to California and other western states.

Mrs. D. G. Heacock and Miss Josie Craig, of Atwater, Portage county, are visiting relatives in this city.

Mr. N. S. Russell has returned from Malotte Park, Indiana, where he has been spending a number of weeks.

Miss Artie Brown has accepted the position recently vacated by Miss Ida Zellers in the telephone exchange.

Mrs. William J. Minich, who has been visiting her parents in this city, returned to Cleveland this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bahney and son, of Red Bluffs, California, are visiting relatives and friends in Massillon.

Messrs. Henry Diedhorn, David Atwater and Warren Jacobs are among the number who have gone to Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Crino, of Cleveland, O., are in the city to attend the wedding of Mr. A. W. McCallum to Miss Weaver.

Mr. Charlie Johnson, of Massillon, attended the progressive euchre party given by Miss Alice Bates, in this city, Thursday evening last.—New Philadelphia Advocate.

Miss Ella Burry entertained a large number of her lady friends at tea on Friday evening last. The party was given in honor of Mrs. E. L. Arnold, of Massillon.—New Philadelphia Advocate.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Will Establish a Branch in Massillon.

The Standard Oil Company has designs on Massillon. However, they are of a beneficial nature. It has just been decided to open a branch in this city, and a building 50x80 will be at once put up near Cherry street, between the Fort Wayne and the C. L. & W. railroads. Three large tanks for storage will be built, and also a cooper shop. The oil will be brought here in tank cars and barrelled for consumers. Five or six men will be employed at the start, and James Clark will be the local representative. The sales of oil in this city average about two hundred barrels a month, and by keeping a large stock always on hand it is expected that this will be a distributing point for a large territory.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

TWO ROUSING REPUBLICAN SPEECHES

Delivered on Saturday Night by Messrs. Filley and Kemple.

Saturday evening is the worst in the week for a public gathering of any kind, but notwithstanding that it was the only opportunity a great many people had to do their marketing, a large audience gathered in the People's hall where the Republican campaign was opened by the Hon. Chauncey I. Filley and the Hon. Jacob Kemple.

It was not an audience composed largely of servant girls, as the Massillon correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer remarks, but was made up of the most intelligent elements of the city, including a number of ladies, who will probably feel much indebted to the correspondent in question for the insult gratuitously offered.

Mr. C. Russell called the meeting to order, and prefacing his introduction of Mr. Filley with the remark that the campaign was important because all campaigns are important to good government, brought forward the first speaker.

Mr. Filley in appearance is not unlike General Grant. He has a clear voice, and held his audience. He briefly reviewed the great historical events of the country, showed the ridiculousness of the English effort to have us adopt free trade, when the United States, while English colonies, were absolutely prohibited from manufacturing at all. He demonstrated the necessity of maintaining a high protective tariff, and dwelt upon the necessity of carrying Ohio by a large majority this fall, as a forerunner of a national victory that must be accomplished next year.

The Hon. Jacob Kemple of Wheeling, was the next speaker. Though he was suffering so much from hoarseness that his address only continued five minutes, he had time to promise that West Virginia would soon wheel into the Republican column, and to discuss the Republican idea of assisting home enterprises. Mr. Kemple is a lecturer by profession and it was greatly regretted that he was physically unable to do himself justice.

THE SCHOOL ENUMERATION.

An Increase Over the Enumeration of Last Year.

The enumeration of the youth of school age in Massillon has just been completed by Mr. John Ellis, and the following is the result;

Males, whites	1650
Females, "	1519
Total	3177
Males, colored	20
Females, "	27
Total	47
Total whites	3177
Total colored	47
Total in the city	3224

Between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one there are 461 white males and 444 white females. Between the same ages there are 9 colored males and 10 colored females.

Last year the total number of youth of school age was 3151, showing an increase this year of 73. The increase is not very large, but is comfortable, and shows that Massillon is more than holding its own

WILL HE DO IT?

ARMOUR'S AGENT VISITS MASSILLON

And Threatens to Open a Market Unless the Dealers Will Purchase of Him.

Mr. John Stoolmiller, formerly of this city, and now an agent of Phil. Armour, the great meat man of Chicago, has been in Massillon, and has visited every butcher in town, endeavoring to get them to order Armour's dressed beef. They have uniformly refused to handle his meat, and his agent has threatened to open a shop here and sell nothing but Chicago beef, at prices which will force the local dealers to succumb. Whether this will be done or not remains to be seen. He is expected to return in a few days.

The butchers are all apparently unconcerned, and while fully appreciating Armour's power are perfectly willing that he shall try running them out if he wishes. His meat, however, they will not handle. Doubtless they have no very warm feeling for him, but in addition, furnish reasons for not caring to patronize him.

Said one, "his best cuts are not sent to the smaller cities, and we cannot handle the kind of Texas cattle he kills with advantage to ourselves or to the satisfaction of our trade."

A Main street market man said, "He makes his prices to us low enough, but the advantage of selling meat of doubtful quality, even at low prices, will not make up for the disadvantages. If he sold pork, veal and mutton, as well as beef, we might consider his proposition, because then we could call in our delivery wagons and close up our slaughter house. But as he handles beef only, we would have to keep just as well regulated a slaughter house as though we killed our own beef."

Another butcher was down on Armour on general principles. "He is an impudent monopolist," said he, "and because we do not care to buy his beef he proposes to run us out. Well, let him. He can do it. What is the capital of the butchers of Massillon against his millions? If the people of this city get to buying his meat he will soon control the market, and as soon as he gets control of the market, he will put the price up, just as he has done in Akron and other places where he has done what he proposes to do here. In Akron they are paying a cent and in some cases more per pound than in Massillon. But when the first Armour shop was started he was hailed as a benefactor, because his prices were way below those of the local dealers."

CONDUCTOR DYER AGAIN,

And the Expulsion of a Blind Man From a Train.

NAVARRE, O., Oct. 8, 1887.

MR. EDITOR:—My attention has just been called to an article in your daily, relating to my expulsion from a train by Conductor Dyer on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. In the article, Dyer is represented as having said, "he could not tell that the man was blind from appearances, and he was not informed of the fact." I have to say that if Mr. Dyer could not tell from my movements and appearance that I was blind, or nearly so, he is deserving of pity, rather than censure. As regards the last sentence in the quotation "And he was not informed of the fact," it is untrue, for he was informed of the fact by me before signaling the stoppage of the train. This leaves Mr. Dyer with only one defense, that is obeying the orders of the company. This is a good defense, and deserves to be appreciated by his employers. By publishing the above you will confer a favor upon me.

Yours respectfully,
THOMAS J. THORP.

Memorial Services.

Sippo Lodge of the Independent Order Odd Fellows will hold memorial services Thursday, October 20, at 7:30 p. m., in I. O. O. F. hall. The address in memory of deceased brothers will be given by Brother, Rev. H. C. Haithcock, of Ashland, Ohio. All members of the order and their families, together with the families of deceased brothers, are invited to be present.

J. H. HISEY,
GEORGE MONG,
E. A. RICHMOND,
Committee.

The latest Casino success, "The Marquis," piano and vocal score, for sale by Independent Company.

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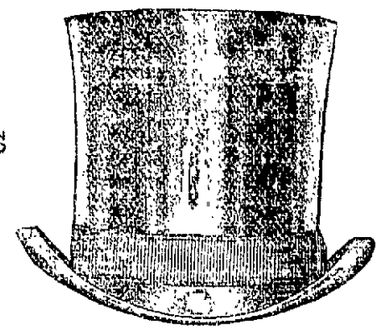
BUY YOUR GOODS AT THE NEW STORE.



It always pays to buy the best goods in the market, and our store is chuck full of the best Hats, Caps, Underwear, Wool Shirts, Jersey Jackets, Gloves and Mittens. A full line of
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The largest and best line of Ties and Dress Shirts in the market. Our line of Horse Blankets, Wool and Fur Robes is complete and at prices that defy competition. Everything purchased for solid case direct from the manufactures, and we can sell our goods for less than any firm in the city. Give us a call.
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LADIES
Call and get a Piece of Fine SHEET MUSIC
Given with every purchase at
UHLENDORFF & RUDOLPH'S,
THE LEADING JEWELERS,
WHITE FRONT. NO. 10 S. ERIE STREET.

Wretched, Indeed.

Are those whom a continued tendency to biliousness, subject to the various and changeful symptoms indicative of liver complaint. Nausea, sick headache, constipation, furred tongue, an unpleasant breath, a dull or sharp pain in the neighborhood of the affected organ, impurity of the blood and loss of appetite signalize it as one of the most distressing, as it is one of the most common, of maladies. There is, however, a benign specific for the disease and all its unpleasant manifestations. It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which relieves results speedily felt thorough and lasting. Besides rectifying liver disorder, it invigorates the feeble, conquers kidney and bladder complaints, and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from enfeebling diseases. Moreover, it is the grand specific for fever and ague.

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is horrid. Indigestion is a foe to good nature. The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their means and be happy.

Remember:—Is no happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

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Because we have just the
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Just think of it—Shilling a yard for carpet, up to the finest carpets.
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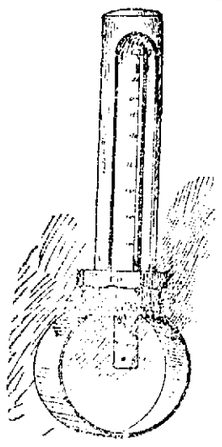
SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

HOW CRABS CAST OFF A LIMB WHEN IRRITATED OR INJURED.

Restrictions on the Practice of Medicine in Minnesota—How to Discover Trichina in Pork—A Plan Devised for Adjusting the Zero of Thermometers.

Thermometers are known to alter with time, and Mr. Andrew Haddon has devised the plan for adjusting their zero, which is illustrated in the figure.



In this apparatus the thermometer tube is fastened at one end to a separate piece which can slide in the scale, so as to enable any one to adjust his instrument so as to agree with a standard thermometer, or with any other in his possession. The figure shows one of Mr. Haddon's instruments fitted in its protective case.

Practice of Medicine in Minnesota.

Under a law recently passed in the Minnesota legislature the restrictions placed upon the practice of medicine in that state will be more severe than in any other part of the United States. All persons who wish to practice medicine must pass an examination before a board of nine persons, irrespective of whether they hold regular diplomas or not, and only those who have taken three courses of lectures will be permitted to the examination.

Making Paper Adhere to Metal.

The following formula for a mixture which can be used for metal, glass or wood, is given in Revue de la Papeterie: Gum tragacanth, [illegible] parts; water, 5.40 c. c.; [illegible], filter, and add, 2½ grammes of thymol. Dissolve in 12 c. c. of glycerine; then add, each, water to make up the bulk to 1 liter. This bath will keep a long time.

Treating Trichinae in Pork.

The best method for detecting trichinæ in pork is by means of a microscope, says Scientific American, but as few have this they must be guided in a very different way. Cut a very thin section of the muscle by means of a very sharp knife or razor. Press it between two glasses and examine by transmitted light. The coils of trichinæ may be readily distinguished from the muscle fiber.

Easy Way to Repair a Boiler Furnace.

When you have to repair your boiler furnace, says the Stationary Engineer, and cannot get any fire clay, take common earth mixed with water, in which you have dissolved a little rock or other salt; use same as fine clay; the furnace will last fully as long.

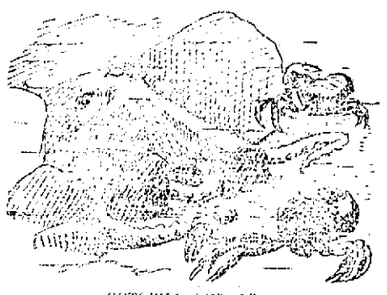
To Write on Glass.

An ink that will write on glass can be made from ammonium fluoride dissolved in water and mixed with three times its weight of barium sulphate.

Self Mutilation of Animals.

An article in a recent number of La Nature discusses at length the power possessed by crabs and some other animals of casting off a limb when roughly injured or irritated. This description is accompanied by an illustration which we reproduce, showing how this act, for which the name "autotomy" is suggested, may be of use in allowing the animal to escape from its enemies.

M. Perize tried the experiment of placing a common crab near a large octopus, which is found upon the coasts of Brittany and lives largely upon these crustacea. The octopus seized the crab by a claw with one of his tentacles, but as soon as the crab felt the pressure he quietly abandoned the unfortunate manner and hurried away to a safer locality, and, if crabs have any sense of humor, doubtless laughing at the disappointment of the octopus, who was defrauded of his dinner in such an unfair manner. Fortunately the crab suffers little inconvenience from his self mutilation. In a short time a new limb is reproduced, fully equal to the old one, and ready to be abandoned in its turn if occasion requires. Lobsters and some other crustacea possess the same faculty, both of self dismemberment and reproduction of lost limbs. Certain spiders, on the contrary, although they can cast off their legs if necessary, never recover them, but remain partially crippled for the remainder of their lives.



OCTOPUS AND CRAB.

M. Perize considers that autotomy is largely a voluntary act and that the animal deliberately sacrifices his limb to escape from his enemy, arguing upon this point with Professor Huxley; but M. Frederieq, on the contrary, thinks that it is a reflex phenomenon, caused by the irritation of the limb, just as we instinctively close our eyes when a grain of sand is blown into them or start at a sudden noise.

Advice to Travelers.

Those who wish to make themselves as comfortable as possible while traveling in a sleeper will do well to note the following advice from Medical and Surgical Record: For men a light cap, one that will cover over the ears, so as to serve as a nightcap, will be desirable. In cold weather a woolen cap is best. This cap should be put on as soon as the car is entered. A loose blouse should take the place of the coat usually worn. Slippers must not be worn. If there is a draught in the car, face it, do not let it strike the back. Have the bed made with its head toward the engine; the dust will then be driven to the foot, where it will do the least harm. But be sure to have a sufficient quantity of bedclothes to keep warm. A soft, loose knit woolen hood is the best headwear for women; this should be worn at night also. It should be warmer in winter than in summer months. The corsets should be removed at night and a loose woolen wrapper worn for a nightdress. The stocking supporters, as well as every constricting band around the waist, should be loosened.

Delicately Expressed.

No finer thought was ever penned than that Knowles put into the mouth of Virginius. Correctly quoted, it reads:

> I hear a voice so soft that nothing comes
> 'Twixt it and silence!

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Suggestions About Hard Wood Floors. How to Serve a Fashionable Dinner.

Increasing care and elaborateness in the serving of meals marks the American household of today, and many styles of dishes and plates are thus brought into requisition. Formerly the whole dinner set was alike in shape and decoration, and meats and other dishes were served entire upon the table. A fashionable dinner is now served in courses with a separate design and style of plate for each course, the decoration being usually suggestive of the course to be served. No dishes are set upon the table. The carving is done by the butler and the dishes served direct to the guests.

The order in serving a dinner of courses is usually as follows:

Oysters, soups, fish, entree, roast, game, salad, dessert, cream, coffee. Oysters are served on plates for the purpose. Five oysters is the usual number. Soup is served in a deep plate resting upon a flat plate, both of which are served and removed together. Fish plates are beautifully decorated with suggestive designs of different species of fish, coral, marine plants, etc.; a small crescent shaped plate for the fish bones accompanies these. The entree plate is small and highly decorated. For the roast the plate is of larger size and flat. Placque shaped plates are much used for the dessert. Ice cream is served in cut glass dishes.

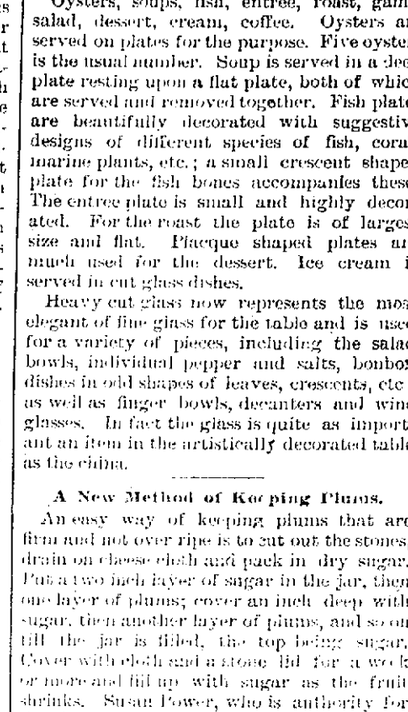
Heavy cut glass now represents the most elegant of fine glass for the table and is used for a variety of pieces, including the salad bowls, individual pepper and salts, bonbon dishes in odd shapes of leaves, crescents, etc., as well as finger bowls, decanters and wine glasses. In fact the glass is quite as important an item in the artistically decorated table as the china.

A New Method of Keeping Plums.

An easy way of keeping plums that are firm and not over ripe is to cut out the stones, drain on cheese cloth and pack in dry sugar. Put a two inch layer of sugar in the jar, then one layer of plums; cover an inch deep with sugar, then another layer of plums, and so on till the jar is filled, the top being sugar. Cover with cloth and a stone lid for a week or more and fill up with sugar as the fruit shrinks. Susan Power, who is authority for the above, says the fruit keeps remarkably.

Hard Wood Floors.

The beauty, cleanliness and healthfulness of hard wood floors have made them popular with all thrifty housewives, and the growing favor with which they are regarded has led to many improvements in the manufacture. Among drawbacks to the use of hard wood floors has been the readiness to show even moderate wear, such as marks of castors, nails in shoe heels, etc. A remedy to this has been found in using the end of the wood instead of the side for the surface of the blocks, as it has long been known that the fine wearing surface of wood is on the end of the grain.



END WOOD DESIGN FOR A FLOOR.

An end wood design for a square room, reproduced from Decorator and Furnisher, is shown in the cut. Hard wood floors are in use in the finest class of houses, and continued trial only makes their advantages more manifest. Besides their durability, hard wood floors especially those of end construction, have a beauty of color and grain which recommends them to the eye, and when used in conjunction with a plenitude of rich and heavy rugs they go far towards filling the requirements of a perfect floor.

Apple Pickles.

Peel enough apples to fill a jar of any size you may choose and preparing by the following receipt enough vinegar to cover them, pour it over the apples boiling hot and repeat this three days in succession. If the apples are not clear and tender by that time, turn the whole jarful into a boil moral kettle, and boil until the fruit is sufficiently soft to be readily pierced by a straw. To seven pounds of fruit, which will about fill a gallon jar, put three pounds of brown sugar, one quart of good cider vinegar, a tablespoonful of celery seed, a tablespoonful of powdered cinnamon and half dozen whole cloves.

Green Tomato Pickle.

For an excellent pickle of green tomatoes cut a peck of tomatoes in thin slices, sprinkle with salt, using about two teacupfuls, and let stand two days; then drain off the brine, slice a dozen onions thin and mix together a fourth of a pound each of mustard and mustard seed, and an ounce each of ground cloves, allspice and pepper. Put the tomatoes, onions and spices into the preserving kettle, in layers, and cover with good vinegar. Boil slowly half an hour or until the tomato looks clear.

Brandied Fruit.

Peaches and pears for brandying should be peeled and plums pricked to prevent bursting. Make a syrup with three fourths of a pound or a pound of sugar, as is preferred, to a pound of fruit, using a small cupful of water to a pound of sugar. Let the syrup come to a boil, put the fruit in and boil five minutes. Remove the fruit carefully and let the syrup boil fifteen minutes longer, or until it thickens well; add one pint of brandy to four pounds of fruit and take the kettle from the fire. Pour the hot syrup over the fruit and seal.

Brown Sauce.

Brown sauce is an important source of savor in the cooking of the cheaper meats, and is greatly relished by all children and many grown people, with potatoes, rice and and the like. Now, brown sauce is, in common parlance, a good, brown gravy. A little meat dripping and a little butter are placed over the fire, some flower is stirred in and browned, after which is poured on, a little at a time, enough boiling water to make the gravy, which is boiled and seasoned with salt and pepper.

Chocolate Caramels.

Two cupfuls of New Orleans molasses, two cupfuls of coffee sugar, one cupful of milk, butter the size of an egg, one large cupful of grated chocolate, to be stirred in when the mixture thickens. Flavor with vanilla. Pour on buttered tins and when nearly cool mark off into squares.

Two Points in Preserving.

Fruit that is to be preserved may be kept from turning a dark color by dropping it into cold water as fast as peeled.

Never let metal touch fruit and handle it as little as possible, is the rule of an authority in all sorts of fruit preserving.

WORKING P.M.'S.

The Democratic Idea of Civil Service Reform.

The Democratic Executive Committee Writing to Postmasters and Directing Them to Send in Lists of Republicans to Whom Campaign Documents Are to Be Sent.

Special Correspondence.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 1.—A glittering example of the civil service reform methods of President Cleveland's postmasters and of the great support Candidate Powell is giving to Grover's civil service notion, is found in the present methods of Mr. Powell's committee. One of the first things Mr. Dungan and Mr. Powell did in starting the campaign was to get into correspondence with the Democratic postmasters throughout Ohio and urge upon them the importance of their aiding in campaign work. Later on other letters were sent to these postmasters. The following is an exact copy of one written on a state Democratic committee letterhead, sent to a Democratic postmaster:

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 23, 1887.

"F. Armentrout P.M., Millersport, O.:

"DEAR SIR—Will you please send us at once a list of from twenty to fifty Republican farmers that get mail at your office so we can send them direct some important documents? Do not fail to do this and it will count. We want to show a gain in your neighborhood.

"Yours truly, IRVINE DUNGAN,
"[Over.] Chairman."

This letter is significant in more than one particular. From the statement in it that Mr. Dungan wants to send documents direct to the farmers. It is apparent that he has been using the Democratic postmasters for distributing documents heretofore, and now wishes them to use their position as postmasters to send him names of Republicans to whom mail is addressed at their offices. He also notifies them that this will count, which indicates that he has had previous correspondence with these Democratic postmasters. Now, the query naturally arises, Where did Mr. Dungan get the list of Democratic postmasters in Ohio? He got them, of course, from the records at Washington, and Mr. Vilas and President Cleveland's administration furnished them. The hypocracy of the mugwumps, which is certain that Cleveland is a civil service reformer and the postoffices are being run according to their high-level ideas of civil service reform, are amusing in the light of this letter. There is also a significance in the "over" which is found after the chairman's name. Your correspondent is not in possession of the document which apparently accompanied this and was attached to it in some way, but has the original letter; but there is no writing on the back of it, and the "over" must have referred to another piece of paper which was attached and had been removed before the letter was handed to me. It apparently, however, had relation to an assessment on postmasters.

THERE is no reason for the Republicans to conduct a campaign of abuse, and they are not doing it, although the record in private business of some of the Democratic candidates may not bear close investigation. The Republicans have not gone into such matters for the reason that the issues between the parties are such that the Republican party can well afford to stand upon its position on public questions and expect a majority of the voters to come to it. This is not the case with the Democrats. They are making a campaign of abuse and slander against Republicans, and having nothing to be said in favor of their candidates or cause are devoting their whole time in misrepresenting Republicans. The time has gone by when such methods can win in Ohio. If they ever could, and from Lake Erie on the north to the Ohio river on the south, and from the boundary of Pennsylvania to the Hoosier line the masses will rise up with indignation to stamp their disapproval of such illegitimate campaign methods with their votes, and will teach Mr. Powell and Mr. Dungan that they cannot play the people of this great state for chumps and fools.

EVERY man, whether he was a soldier or not, respects the veterans who belong to the Grand Army of the Republic, or who not having joined that organization have the respect and admiration of their fellow-citizens as Union veterans. Yet the Democratic newspapers are now engaged in insulting these veterans. The Louisville Courier-Journal, one of the leading Democratic newspapers of the country in its issue of September 1, said: "The Union veterans are paupers, tramps, raiders, deserters, guerrilas and intolerable bigots. The Democrats will meet these guerrilas at the polls and defeat them."

IN his opening speech Mr. Powell, Democratic candidate for governor in Ohio, in speaking of the "rebel flag order," said: "The president immediately rescinded the order, which he had thus been hastily led to make. That order of recision had the indorsement of our party at Cleveland, and now has the approval of your candidate." But Mr. Powell should have remembered that it was not "your candidate" that influenced the president to "rescind the order," but one Foraker, who happens to be the other fellows' candidate. Powell gave himself away badly. Unless he does better there will not be a grease spot of him left in November.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

FRANK HURD, the great free trader, says: "Ohio is a Republican state, but we can carry it. The tariff is a great issue, and it was forced by the decided stand taken by the Democrats in their platform for tariff reform. For revenue reform, we remember, means free trade, and it is the only real issue between the two parties."

FRANKLIN J. DICKMAN.

Franklin J. Dickman, Republican candidate for supreme judge, was born at Petersburg, Va. At the age of sixteen he entered the junior class of Brown University, at Providence, R. I., and graduated when but eighteen with the salutatory honors of his class. On leaving college Mr. Dickman studied law in the office of the late Charles F. Tillinghast and ex-Chief Justice Bradley, at Providence. He began the practice of his profession at Providence, and met with success. He entered public life in 1857, when he was the the Democratic candidate for attorney general of Rhode Island. In 1858 he was appointed a member of the board of visitors to the Military Academy at West Point, acting as secretary of the board. In December, 1858, he removed to Cleveland and resumed the practice of profession. Up to the breaking out of his the war Judge Dickman had been a Democrat, but he then joined the Republican party. In 1861 he was chosen as a representative in the legislature from Cuyahoga county, and was made chairman of the committee on railroads and a member of the committee on judiciary. In 1857 Mr. Dickman was appointed by President Johnson United States district attorney for the northern district of Ohio, and performed the duties of the office with ability until 1869, when he resigned. In April, 1883, he was appointed by Governor Foster a member of the supreme court commission, serving two years, or during the life of the commission. In 1886 he was a candidate before the Republican state convention for judge of the supreme court, and led the vote in the first two ballots. In November, 1886, he was appointed by Governor Foraker to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench caused by the resignation of Judge Johnson. He entered on the discharge of his duties November 12, and is now on the bench. He wrote the opinion of the court on the Dow law case from Hamilton county, in which the law was sustained. Judge Dickman is a gentleman of fine literary tastes, extensive reading, and rare classical attainments.

WILLIAM THOMAS SPEAR.

William Thomas Spear, Republican nominee for supreme judge, was born in Warren, O., June 3, 1833. He learned the printer's trade, and worked for several years at it. After several years of hard work at this trade young Spear read law under Hon. Jacob D. Cox.

Admitted to the bar in 1859, he was soon taken into the firm of Cox & Ratliff, where he continued until the vicissitudes of the war interrupted this relation, both of those gentlemen having entered the army, and being absent with their respective commands in the field.

From 1864 to 1867 Attorney Spear lived in Louisiana, spending most of his time in New Orleans, engaged in the practice of his profession and other business. Returning to Warren in 1867, he was for a time associated in a law partnership with Hon. John Hutchins and his son, John C. Hutchins. In 1871 Mr. Spear was elected prosecuting attorney, serving two terms, and for two terms he was the city's solicitor. In 1876 he became associated in a law partnership with C. A. Harrington, Esq., which was terminated by the election of Mr. Spear to the common pleas bench. In 1868 there was a vacancy on the common pleas bench, and Portage and Mahoning each had candidates. The friends of Mr. Spear, however, urged his fitness so strongly that although Trumbull county then had Judge Taylor in judicial office, Spear was elected to the judgship, and in 1883 he was re-elected. He has been on the supreme bench since 1885.

Of Judge Spear's many admirable qualities the one which has most contributed to his advancement is painstaking. No honorable thing which has come in his way to be done has been too insignificant to be done well. In his own affairs and in those of others every detail has been watched, and every harmful contingent thought out and guarded against, and the most laborious part of this painstaking has been that which he has given to his judicial work.

WE notice that several Democratic papers purport to publish Governor Foraker's message to the Ohio legislature of April 6, 1887. The fact is that Governor Foraker delivered no message, special or otherwise, to the Ohio legislature on April 6, 1887, and Democratic papers which published such have either been imposed upon by the forgeries sent out by their state committee or are willful accomplices to such forgery.

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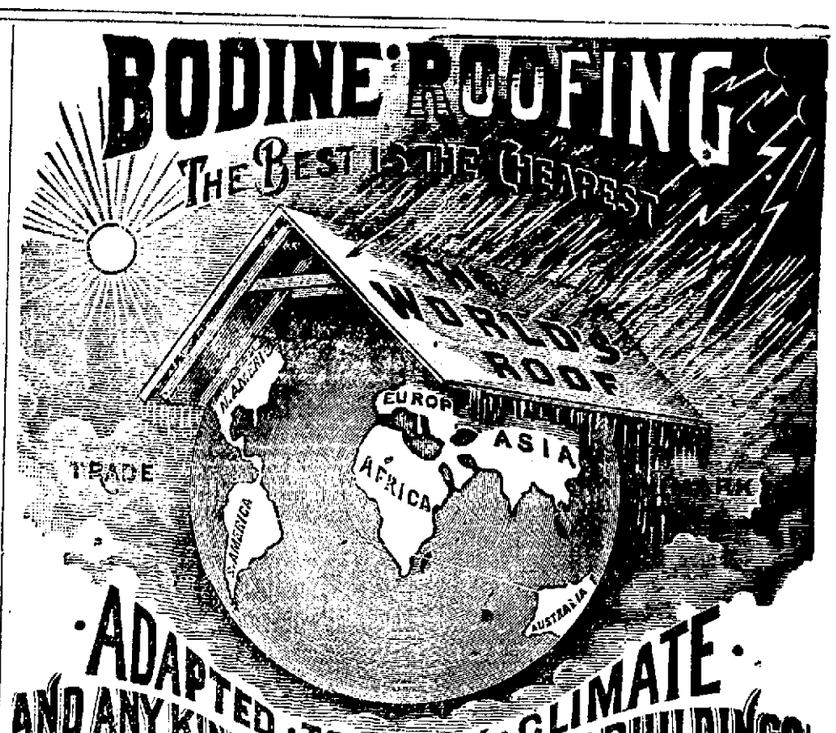

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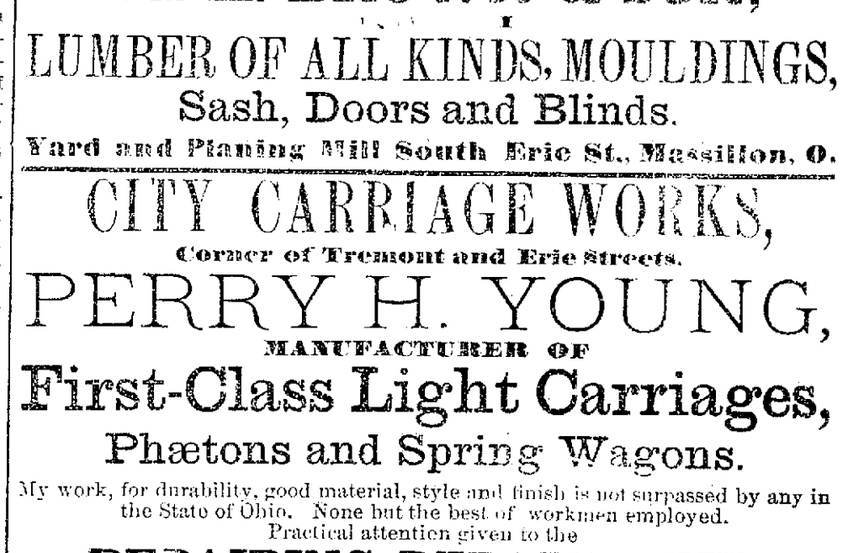

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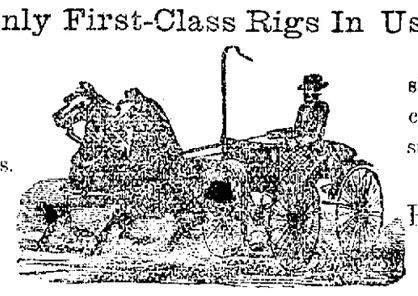

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Smith's BILE BEANS purify the blood, by acting directly and promptly on the Liver, Skin and Kidneys. They consist of a vegetable combination that has no equal in medical science. They cure Constipation, Malaria, and Dyspepsia, and are a safeguard against all forms of fevers, chills and fever, gall stones, and Bright's disease. Send 4 cents postage for a sample package and test the TRUTH of what we say. Price, 25 cents per bottle, mailed to any address, postpaid. DOSE ONE BEAN. Sold by druggists.

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Their Coming American Tour—To Produce "Faust" in Magnificent Style.

Henry Irving and Ellen Terry are due in New York October 24, where they will produce "Faust" at the Star Theater, beginning on the evening of November 7. The insufficient hades under the stage of that theater is being scooped out in order to make room for this modern Mephistopheles and all his imps and appliances. Outside of New York Mr. Irving will divide his time between Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, ignoring the less important centers, and Faust will be his *piece de resistance* everywhere, with three dollars per ticket as the basis of exchange between the thrifty manager and his patrons.

Mr. Irving has already made two visits to America and reaped each time a bountiful harvest of dollars from those who were anxious to witness a practical demonstration of his eccentricities. It is fair to assume, says the Chicago *Herald*, that while the curiosity to see him and his extraordinary double-shuffle may have been satisfied in part, at least, during his former visits, there may be many still who will think it worth their while to part with their hard-earned dollars in order to see and hear his imitation of Dixey. There is, however, a certain fixed impression, growing in volume every day, that when compared with the price of other luxuries the cost of Irving tickets is out of proportion to the amount of luxury received in return. In these days of coal monopolies, gas trusts, street-car combinations and the other hederilments of riotous and persevering capital, $3 is not a sum to be regarded with contemptuous indifference.

That sum has once again become something more than a circumstance; indeed, a dollar just now looks as big as a cart wheel, and the idea of giving up three, or more likely six, of them for the sake of seeing Mr. Irving play the devil with Marguerite is not so invigorating as it might be. Six dollars would buy eighty loaves of bread, several large and juicy hams and a new overcoat for the little boy of the family. Really, there does not seem to be any good reason why an actor or an actress from across the water should look for possible to charge such exorbitant prices for native artists. When Mr. Booth played in Chicago last season the best seats in the Grand Opera House sold for $1.50 each, and Mr. Booth is a far greater actor than Mr. Irving can ever hope to be. This artificial elevation of foreign actors and singers above those whose only fault is that they were born in America is a certain weak demonstration of Anglomania that has already been tolerated too long.

MUSICAL ITEMS.

The new club-house of the New York Arion Society, opened a week ago, is said to have cost half a million.

The Gerster concert tour begins November 10, Sig. de Anna, the baritone; Mme. Cicconi, the harpist, and Miss Nettie Carpenter, the violinist.

It is probable that the anniversary of Mozart will be celebrated at the temporary home of the Paris Opera Comique by an extraordinary representation of "Don Giovannie."

Miss Annie M. R. Barnette, author of "Talks About Singing" and formerly one of Chicago's vocal teachers, died a few days ago in the East. She was a pupil of Vannucini, and was a thoroughly earnest and conscientious instructor.

The London musical season proper will begin with the Crystal Palace Saturday concerts October 8, when Josef Hofmann, the "prodigy" pianist, will play. Hofmann's American season begins at New York November 25, and his contract provides that, both before and after his tour, the little fellow shall have a rest and holiday.

The Chicago Musical College announces the concerts outlined for the current year as follows: Four faculty concerts in Central Music Hall, in which Messrs. Hilgested, Jacobsohn, Epanuth, Gottschalk, Falk, Koelling, and others of the faculty, with the Jacobsohn String Quartette, will participate. Four chamber concerts will be given under Mr. Jacobsohn's direction, and there will be eight pupils' concerts.

Apropos of the extensive preparations now being made in nearly all the German opera-houses for celebrating the century of the production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," the *American Art Journal* remarks, "All this has a truly musical ring, but Mozart himself was very hungry before he died, and the niece he left without a kreutzer is cared for by the German Government. She is not living in regal splendor, but is doing the best she can off an allowance of four cents a day, or $1.20 a month.

The Bloomington *Pantagraph* states that Miss Jessie Von Elsner has signed a contract to study French, Italian and the drama in Europe for one year. Mr. A. L. Strang, of Omaha, is her benefactor, and is to pay $180 per month for her expenses while she is away. When she goes on the stage she is to repay it. She is to study under Mme. La Grange, one of Litta's instructors. She will sail October 22 from New York by the Cunard line.

The remaining members of the Maurice Grau Company arrived from France last week. Among the number was the prima donna Mlle. Julie Bennatti; M. Marris, the baritone; M. Merle, the stage manager, and M. Martin, musical director, with Mlle. Nordale and Mesdames Dass and Siebert. The other members of the company are M. Meziores, a light tenor and comedian, and Mlle. Stanon. Twenty-five chorus people were also brought over. The company will open at the Star Theater, New York, in Audran's new opera "Le Grand Mogol."

George H. Broderick is meeting with success in the field of opera. His company, recently formed, is giving "Ruddygore." With this exception Mr. Broderick is presenting those comic opera successes that are a little worn but still retain popularity. The company is doing a fine business. It comprises some well-known names, including Mr. Broderick, Emma Mobella Baker, Ida Mulle and Mabel Haas.

The generous gift of $5,000 to the Worcester Festival Association makes this organization second only to the Handel and Haydn Society in point of financial responsibility, as it now has a fund of $12,000. It is to be hoped that the Worcester County society will not be led to adopt the ultra conservative policy of its Boston competitor by reason of its added wealth. Money is of little value in the treasury of such a society, except it be used to advance the musical interests of the present, thus forming a better safeguard for the future than can be assured by any accumulated fund, however large.—*Boston Herald.*

The New York *Musical Courier* has some excellent and thoughtful remarks upon the subject of an American school of music. Among many admirable features of the article in question the following few lines are deserving of especial attention: "Schools are the products of imitation. They are forgotten by creative artists of strong individuality and conceived out of the desire to achieve success by emulating the methods of the strongly individual creative artist who has hit the taste of the people. In other words, they come into existence because younger composers who have something to say strive to say it in a way in which somebody who succeeded gave expression to their ideas. The success of the somebody in turn came from the fact that his mode of expression was 'racy' of the people to whom he belonged. * * * We are not hoping for an American school in a day, or even in a decade. But some day the strong, successful writer will come, and the school will quickly follow."

Messrs. Rietes-Biedermann, of Leipzig, have just published a new set of "Beethoveniana" from the posthumous MSS. of the late Gustav Nottebohm, the famous music historian. Of the merits of Nottebohm for the investigation of Beethoven's methods of workmanship our musical readers need not be reminded. The master's sketches for some of his greatest works—notably the "Eroica" symphony, which Nottebohm arranged and edited—are a household word among musical scholars, and the new volume will form a welcome supplement to what has gone before. It has been edited by E. Mandyczewski, and Brahms is said to have taken an active interest in the preparation of the volume. The work throws a curious light on the various schemes for important new compositions which were cut short by Beethoven's death. Among these were apparently several symphonies and a pianoforte concerto in D, which, to judge by the sketches, seems to have been in a comparatively advanced state; not, however, let us hope, sufficiently advanced for any one to attempt its completion from the existing materials.—*London Musical World.*

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE.

Rhea will tour Southern California this season.

Modjeska retires from the stage after this season.

Mrs. James Brown Potter is reported to have secured a play from Edwin Cleary, and to be about to produce it.

Louis Aldrich has purchased for this country the rights to "The Hair Dresser" from Samuel French & Son.

The Mrs. James Brown Potter season opens at the Fifth Avenue Theater October 31. She is having Oscar Joe dramatized.

Ariel N. Barney writes to a friend that Thomas W. Keene's business is the largest he has ever played on the West.

The famous foot-rope walker, M. Blondin, will arrive in this country next May, and perform his daring feats in all the large cities.

The third act of Robson and Crane's comedy, "The Henrietta," represents a broker's office in Wall street, managed by Messrs. Watson, Flint & Co., in which bulls, bears and tigers make no end of fun. W. H. Crane is known by the expensive title of "Old Mike in the Street," and Stewart Robson will illumine the character of a dude, fondly called "Bertie."

Patti-Rosa will produce her new comedy by Frank A. Tannehill and Richard Carroll in Chicago, at Hooley's Theater, in October. It is entitled "P. A. T."

Nat Goodwin opened his season to a packed house at Macauley's Theater, Louisville. The bill was "Turned Up" and "Lend Me Five Shillings."

Harry Miner has sent $5,000 to Mrs. Potter for the purchase of new gowns, consequently her approaching tour in this country must be a dramatic success.

"Dr. Freckle and Mr. Snide, or Working in Another Man's Field," a short burlesque of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," will be put on at Docksader's in a week or two.

Frank E. Aiken writes from London that he has not permanently left the stage. He is simply taking a vacation. He comes back to America with some new plays.

Lotta plays the "Little Detective" this week. There are twenty-three exits from Mrs. McVicker's Theater, and those who can not endure the whole of this antique chestnut will have a fair chance of getting out.—*Chicago Herald.*

Miss Blanche Thorne, who is playing the leading business with Lacy's Still Alarm Company, will retire from that party October 1 to join the Held by the Enemy Company, for which she is specially engaged to play the latter part.

Extra precautions are being taken in the London theaters against death from fire or panic. Mary Anderson has made arrangements to have the whole of the special exits at the Lyceum Theater opened for use at every performance, while Beerbohm Tree has secured an extra fireman for the purpose of standing in the flies of the Haymarket Theater nightly with hose ready for immediate use.

The transformation scene in Imre Kiralfy's spectacular production of "Mazulm," one of the Ravel pantomimes, will have twelve changes. The pantomime has been revised and rearranged by Jerome Ravel, and will be given in three acts and eighteen scenes. All the special artists, including the Viadis Sisters and the Berlin ballet of sixty young female dancers, will come from Europe.

The reappearance of Adele Cornalba on the New York stage has given great satisfaction to the lovers of the highest school of dancing in the metropolis. She is now the stellar danseuse of the "Arabian Nights" Company, and her triumphs in that capacity recall her many notable achievements in earlier spectacles, notably in "Clio" at Niblo's Garden. It is probable that Cornalba will lead the ballet in next summer's burlesque spectacle at the Chicago Opera House, preparations for which are already under way.

The company engaged by Manager C. D. Hess for the support of Minnie Palmer during her coming American tour comprises Miss Carrie Reynolds, Mrs. Jane Grey, Messrs. R. A. Roberts, Hal Clarendon, T. J. Hawkins, G. J. Henderson, C. W. Allison and Ben F. Hendricks. Mr. Samuel A. Waas is musical director. The season will open at the Grand Opera House October 2. The bill will open with an operetta, "Ring and Keeper," and will end with a new version of "My Sweetheart."

It is declared that a new aspiration has come to Henry Irving, the precise nature of which, coupled with his intention to present the lost-age tragedy of "Werner" in this country, justifies the belief that he intends to follow in the footsteps of Macready. He is to add "King Lear" to his schedule, it is said. Will Irving, pattering after Macready, restore the Fool, which Forrest and the elder Booth omitted? The question is an interesting one to others than Shakespearean scholars.

Richard Mansfield in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," founded upon Stevenson's famous psychological romance, is now the sensation in New York. He is doing absolutely the largest business ever known in the history of the Madison Square Theater, even better than "Jim the Penman." Long before each performance it is impossible to obtain seats, and people are turned away in great numbers. Mr. Mansfield will take with him during his coming season the rich and elaborate scenic effects used in the New York production. The staging of the play is said to be absolutely perfect. The company is strong, and includes such well known people as John T. Sullivan, D. H. Harkins, Harry Gwynette, H. B. Bradley, Albert Roberts, Miss Beatrice Cameron, Miss Katherine Rogers, Mrs. Josephine Laurens, Miss Johnstone Bennett and others.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A BARREL HEADER THAT SECURELY PACKS THE FRUIT.

Detailed Instructions About Making and Keeping Cider Sweet and Sparkling. Attractive Device for Plants—Convenient Rack for Shock Corn.

A Kansas correspondent in Prairie Farmer tells how to make a rack for handling shock corn that will be appreciated by any one who has been accustomed to husking on the ground in a cramped position.

RACK FOR HANDLING SHOCK CORN.

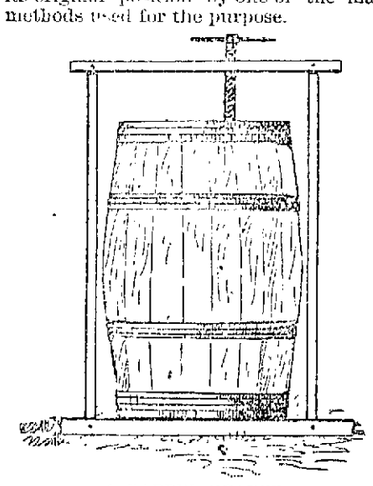
Make the sills or bed pieces of poles or of scantlings twelve feet long. Nail on three stiff boards about thirty inches long for cross pieces. One of these should be on the under side, and the other two on top about three feet apart; fasten on legs firmly about three feet from the ends. In using it a shock is laid across the rack, and a man or boy may stand on each side of the corn between the side pieces of the rack and throw the ears on one side and the stalks on the other. This rack is often handy to carry the fodder on when feeding it, or when putting it in larger shocks after husking.

Drying Fruit Under Hot Bed Sash.

Popular Gardening suggests that owners of hot bed sash utilize these for making a sun drier for drying surplus fruit. The sash should be elevated on a frame four feet from the ground at the front and a foot higher behind. A rack with supports for drying trays at four or five inches apart should be constructed under the sash, to be reached from behind. The place of approach for sticking in or taking out the trays may be covered with fly screening, the other sides with boards. The sash will both secure the heat and keep off the dews and rains, thus allowing the drying to proceed from beginning to end speedily and with the smallest possible amount of bother.

Barreling Apples.

Barreled apples are frequently sent long distances by rail or other transportation, and the constant jolting and rough handling bruises the fruit if not securely packed. Hence it is advisable when filling barrels, at every addition of a half bushel of fruit, to gently shake the barrel, and thus secure close packing. Fill the barrel so that quite a number of apples will be above the level of the upper part, then place on the head, above which lay a bit of plank that will easily fit within the end of the barrel, and press the head to its original position by one of the many methods used for the purpose.



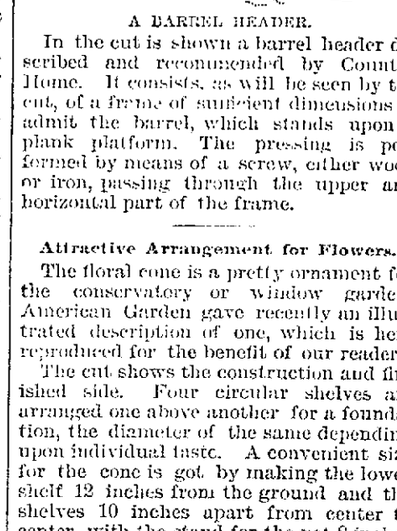
A BARREL HEADER.

In the cut is shown a barrel header described and recommended by Country Home. It consists, as will be seen by the cut, of a frame of sufficient dimensions to admit the barrel, which stands upon a plank platform. The pressing is performed by means of a screw, either wood or iron, passing through the upper and horizontal part of the frame.

Attractive Arrangement for Flowers.

The floral cone is a pretty ornament for the conservatory or window garden. American Garden gave recently an illustrated description of one, which is here reproduced for the benefit of our readers.

The cut shows the construction and finished side. Four circular shelves are arranged one above another for a foundation, the diameter of the same depending upon individual taste. A convenient size for the cone is got by making the lower shelf 12 inches from the ground and the shelves 10 inches apart from center to center, with the stand for the pot 8 inches above the highest shelf. Allowing for a pot 6 inches high and for the plant in it to project 6 inches above it, the height of the cone will be 62 inches. For this height the lowest should be about 30 inches in diameter; the next higher, 33 inches; the next, 27 inches, and the highest, 18. The spaces between the shelves are filled with soil, much as a pot would be filled. First is a layer of coarse gravel or broken crockery and charcoal and then mold within two or three inches of the next shelf. The shelves are properly braced to bear the weight put upon them. The outer surface of the soil is made in the direction of the shelf just above, except on the lower shelf; on this the surface is perpendicular. The soil should not reach quite so far out as the periphery of the shelf that holds it. The soil is watered by inserting the long spout of a can between the soil and the shelf above it. Holes are bored around the center of each shelf, to allow the water to drain through. The lower shelf is planted in something that will droop to the ground. Here the seeds are planted on the level surface, from the edge back three or four inches. Above this the seeds are planted not only on the level surface, but also on the inclined outer surface. Annuals are the best, and one may select to suit his own fancy.



FLORAL CONE.

Making Cider.

Numerous machines for making cider—some to be driven by steam and many to be worked by hand power—have superseded in certain sections of the country the old fashioned cider mill. These save time and labor, but for making a superior article of cider no improvement has really been made over the old time mill that slowly mashed and squeezed the apples, instead of rapidly reducing them to a pulp or grinding them to a fine pomace.

September, October and November are the cider making months, but the nearer cold weather it is produced the better the beverage will keep.

Good cider cannot be made from defective apples, and the picking up of all sorts with leaves and dirt attached for making cider cannot be too severely condemned. On the contrary, where cider (not vinegar) is the object, it will pay to reject all unripe and unsound apples, and wash them clean and dry them in the sun until they are a little wilted, for the more water that can be removed from them at this stage the better the cider will be. The finest table apples do not make the best cider, the preference as a cider apple being universally given to the Hughes or Virginia crabs, a small apple of a little more than twice the size of the common wild crab, not remarkable for the quantity of its juice and entirely destitute of any good edible qualities, but producing cider that will command double the price of that made from more sightly and fine flavored apples. Next comes the Harrison, an apple yellow in color, twice as large as the crab, whose juice so closely matches that of the crab that where they are grown in the same orchard they are made into cider together. There are many other good cider apples, but none that surpass the ones mentioned.

Crab cider is remarkable for its sparkling qualities and spirit, rivaling champagne; for the making of the latter beverage crab cider is no longer employed. The secret of handling crab cider consist in clearing it from all foreign matter, scum and sediment, without arresting fermentation by heating with fire, or the use of mustard or chemicals. This is done by standing it in large open casks for three or four days until fermentation has begun, all considerable scum has risen and been skimmed from the top when the cider is carefully racked off through faucets placed in the casks (about eight inches) from the bottom so as not to draw off the sediment, and it is then sometimes strained through filter of clean sand or charcoal, when it is barreled and stored in a cool cellar ready for sale. Where one or more additional rackings are given, the slow filtering may be dispensed with. Whenever the suppressed fermentation going on in the barrel manifests itself so strongly as to swell out the heads, it is necessary to give the gas a temporary vent by a small gimlet hole near the bung which at once gives relief, when it may be stopped with a pin plug that can be easily drawn out to allow another escape of the gas when it becomes necessary. This treatment is equally applicable to cider made from other varieties of apples, but to those who prefer sweetness to sparkle and spirit, a different one is required.

There are various ways of preventing fermentation. The best, though requiring more labor than others, consists in scalding the cider in copper kettles or a large copper still that will hold three or four barrels, the scalding to stop just as boiling is about to begin, when the fire should be drawn from under the still and the liquor be placed in an open cask large enough to hold it until it becomes entirely cold, when it is drawn off in the same manner as directed for crab cider. During the heating a great mass of fine pomace will rise to the top in the still which should be continually skimmed off and several inches of fine sediment will remain in the bottom of the cask after the cider has grown cold. Where from fifty to 100 barrels of cider are made yearly about six of the large open casks will be wanted and should be be set high enough from the ground to allow cider to run from the faucets into barrels. Other processes are the use of mustard seed or sulphate of lime as soon as the cider is barreled, but whatever method is adopted to keep cider sweet, there are none that will preserve it precisely as it came from the press.

Cider is better when the pomace remains over night without being pressed. Clean rye straw is the best straining material to be used in laying up the cheese, and the press and casks should be thoroughly cleansed before using a second time. Cider should never be allowed to freeze and thaw. When from neglect it has frozen to any considerable degree it should be drawn off into other barrels, leaving the ice when melted to be thrown away or used to replenish the vinegar barrels. As a compensation for the waste incurred in freezing, whether done accidentally or purposely, the cider when drawn off will be found improved to an astonishing degree by nature's own process for expelling the surplus water. Evaporating the water by boiling the cider will ruin it for a beverage. Champagne cider is quite frequently made by charging cider that is deficient in spirit and sparkle with carbonic acid gas, and manufacturers of cider who are not farmers have many methods of presenting the article to their customers in a pleasing form that are not practicable on the farm.

The New Corn Ensilage.

The latest plan with ensilage is to cut the entire corn crop—stalks, ears and all—into the silo. The kernels of the corn will be wholly digested by the cattle, as it does not dry out nor lose its milky character, which gives it succulence for rapid digestion. A farmer who has made this point one of special investigation so reports, and affirms that there is not a visible trace of corn in the voidings.

Agricultural News.

The Hessian fly has become a serious pest in England and Scotland.

The Cape Cod cranberry crop is estimated at one-fourth less than last season's product.

The onion fly has materially decreased the onion yield in many sections.

Prominent railway officials in California are discussing the subject of giving free transportation across the continent to emigrants who will settle in that state.

Statistician Dodge places Wisconsin fourth on the list of the best five spring wheat states in the Union.

New Jersey and Delaware tomato canners report a short pack.

A scarcity of farm hands has occasioned exorbitant wages and great discomfort in the wheat belt of northern Minnesota and Dakota.

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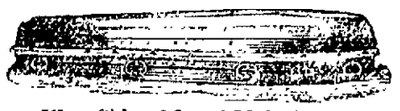

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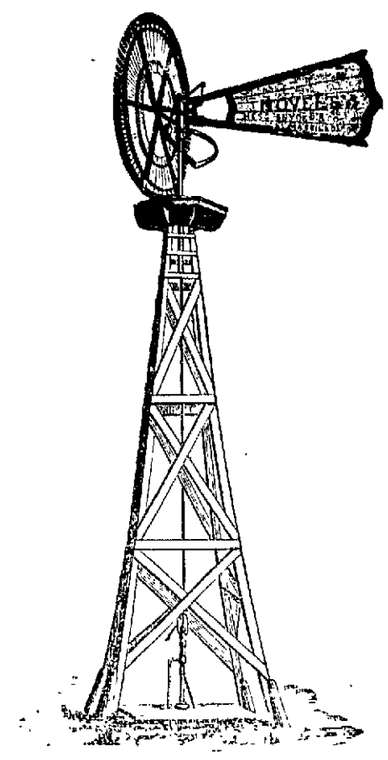

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CHAPMAN.

The remains of Daniel Roderick were buried last Monday afternoon.

Last week's INDEPENDENT informed us that the Chapman mail man made his reglar trip, etc. It happens that our carrier is of the female persuasion. The trips are made regularly however.

The Ridgway Burton Coal Co. has commenced opening a new mine on the county line about five miles west of this place. It is claimed that they have an excellent territory to open up. Mr Evan Evans, formerly mine boss for the O. P. Co. will have charge of the sinking.

The recent convention of the National Federation, with McBride as its president, has extended Dist. 135, K. of L., an invitation to come together and form a new organization. Gentlemen, 135 is the proper channel through which to conduct the mining affairs. So come in.

Mrs. Howell Williams a highly respected lady, died last Friday morning of Chronic trouble. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon and was largely attended, the remains being interred in the Massillon cemetery. The deceased was in the thirty-second year of her age and leaves a husband and two small children who have the sympathy of all our people.

The item of home coal is being considered pretty loud just now. When it is narrowed down, there are only two ways to it. The home coal that comes down unavoidably must either be put into the dirt pile or on the car, and it takes labor to put it in either place and where there is labor it should be remunerated. So we say with it now.

ELTON.

Mr. Joseph Stuberg's house will soon be ready for occupancy.

Dr. Horace McClelland went to Iowa on a business trip.

Mr. Geo. Kengel commenced his school last night, Monday.

Miss Cora Dixon, of Apple Creek, is visiting her sister of West Lebanon.

Mr. Ed. Hoover, Beals spent Sunday with their friends in the neighborhood.

Mr. Christopher Crumb has purchased a coal bank of Mr. Navarre, to which he will move in the spring.

Mrs. Johnson, of Missouri, and Mrs. Stuberg are spending several days with Mrs. H. L. Berghman.

Mrs. George McLarren has been sick some time and has gradually become worse and she is now under the care of Dr. Wood, of Canton.

Miss Mary Berghman, whose case is one of great interest, and almost a hopeless one from the physician's standpoint, has stopped taking medicine, and seems to be improving.

Ohio Game Laws.

Since the opening of the hunting season on rabbits in this State, October 1, there have been numerous complaints by local sportsmen to the various game protective associations and clubs of hunting parties killing other game, and especially quail, which are supposed to be protected by the law until November 10. That quail are now being shot by rabbit-shooters there is no question, and if the local gun club members and State game protective societies intend to protect "Bob White," now is the time for them to do so, and further notify the different game wardens appointed by the State to that effect.

The objectionable feature of our present laws—and it is a great one—is permitting the shooting of rabbit previous to that of quail, which, it is hoped, will be remedied by the Ohio Legislature at its next session. Legitimate sportsmen predominate, and as they constitute the better class, ought to receive the attention of our State law-makers. In the meanwhile, gentlemen, watch the rabbit shooter, and notify the Cuvier and other local game protective societies, should you find him in possession of quail before November 10—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Real Estate Transfers

Reported by H. H. Trump, Abstracter of Titles.

J H Peiro to C J Shaffer pt. and l. 103, Canton, $1,725.

John Kitzmiller to Belle Willis No. 2917 Canton, $400.

John Kitzmiller to J B. Willis No. 2919 Canton, $500.

Peter Henry to S E Dittenhafer s½ No. 2460 Canton, $600.

J W McClymonds to H W Elass No. 739 Reverside add. Massillon, $450.

L Streb to M A Winkleman No. 2298 Canton, $1,200.

David Smith to S A Little No. 4 S & L W add. of O L, Canton, $950.

David Smith to Laura Schwalm No. 13 Canton, $320.

F J Benskin to F G Benskin No. 3051-8 Canton, $800.

Meyers heirs to W H Stockburger No. 3577 Canton, $450.

E Finefrock, Assignee, to T C Lupper 18½ a. Sandy Tp., $3,200.

H E Meyers to C Gantzgerger No. 2493 Canton, $550.

George Yost to H N Graybill No. 649 Massillon, $1,700.

S Hopush to C Dornhecker No. 352 Canton, $1,200.

J G Webber to A Lippert No. 2304 Canton, $250.

Joseph Schott to C N Crane No. 3824 Canton, $700.

C Rohn to C Albrecht 2 60-100 a. Perry Tp., $1,100.

Meyer heirs to C P Myers No. 3567 Canton, $450.

C P Myers to E Zerbe pt. No. 4 Shorb add. Canton, $2,000.

A E Martin to A C Hall pt. No. 2504 Canton, $5,000.

Meyer heirs to T W Jobe No. 357 Canton, $450.

CARP CULTURE.

THE SUCCESS OF TWO STARK COUNTY FARMERS,

Who Have Raised Over 20,000 Minnows in One Year.

Fish culture being one of the arts not generally followed in Ohio, the draining of the artificial ponds on Mr. James Bayliss' section farm, yesterday, was an event of considerable interest, and a detail from this office was appointed to look after it.

Mr. Samuel Oberlin was kind enough to drive the reporter out to the spot. Up West Main street they rode, past the new hose house with the chicken coop cupola; past the monuments of Mr. Leu's resolutions, and Mr. Miller's curb line stakes; past Brookfield with its pigs and babies and old taverns to remind one of Wheat City days when the farmers could not get into town for its crowds, and had to lodge in the outskirts; past the basket makers house, surrounded by the swamp of willows; past coal mines past present and to come; and into that magnificent section where the Christmans, and Baylisses and other such well known people have a habitation.

All the neighbors had turned out to see the fish which were there by the tens of thousands. The ponds are on Mr. James Bayliss's land, but the fish are jointly owned and managed by he and Mr. Jacob Christman, the latter's connection with the enterprise dating back two years.

About five years ago Mr. Bayliss became interested in the subject, and having on his property a never-failing spring, built a series of small ponds connecting with each other. He secured a very few German carp from the government, and afterwards put in some minnows which he got from other sources. It turned out that these minnows were but a big but ordinary brook fish, which made prey of the carp. The result was that until the minnows were moved, there was no propagation. It was several years before the causes of his ill luck became fully known, and then the ponds were drained, and the fish that had caused the trouble were removed by the thousand and were deposited in the West Massillon fire pond, where they have been an infinite joy to the youth of that neighborhood ever since. Mr. Bayliss being in town a great deal, interested Mr. Christman, and since then they have added to the stock fish, and have had the best of fortune. Last year twelve scattered carp were placed in the breeding pond, and the labor of yesterday was to remove the young and restock the pond with old fish. There were half a dozen strapping young fellows on hand, some with rubber boots on, and some who did not mind the cold water at all and had left their boots at home. Scoop after scoop of the little wiggling carp were taken out and placed in a little side basin, arranged for that purpose, until it seemed one solid mass. There were not less than twenty thousand, the estimate being made in the usual way.

In the upper pond the older fish had been left to grow, and when it was drained it was found that there were hundreds of great big fellows, weighing from two to eight pounds each. Twenty-four of the finest ones were selected and placed in the breeding pond, which was again filled up, and quite a number were divided among the friends who were present, for table use.

By next year there is no doubt but that there will be plenty of stock to place upon the market, to say nothing of the minnows, which will be sold to breeders. Of the latter there are now more on hand than can probably be sold, though the experience of Messrs. Bayliss and Christman ought to encourage this sort of enterprise very much. Almost every farmer has a patch of ground which he cannot put to good advantage, and it only takes a little space to make an excellent pond. While the carp require intelligent care and feeding, the return inside of a year or two will cover it over and over again.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The president has appointed Thaddeus C. Pound, of Chippewa Falls, Wis.; George Stoneman, of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati, commissioners to examine and report upon two sections of railroad and telegraph line constructed by the Central Pacific Railroad company, successors to the California & Oregon Railroad company.

Frank James Not Sick.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 13.—The report that Frank James is dying lacks foundation. He was seen by a United Press representative yesterday afternoon in the dry goods establishment where he is employed as head salesman. He is in good health, does not carry concealed weapons, has made peace with the police, and by an exemplary life is trying to make peace with his Maker.

Suicided With a Sheet.

WAPAKONETA, O., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Kate Bubb hung herself to the bedpost this morning with a sheet. The cause is unknown. She leaves five children. Her husband left her two years ago.

Most everything in this world is full of deception. Few things are what they seem, but the results obtained for Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic far exceed all claims. It restores lost nerve force, cures dyspepsia, and all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder troubles. It is a perfect tonic, appetizer, blood purifier, a sure cure for ague and malarial diseases. Price 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly. 1

Visit the INDEPENDENT's collection of etchings, engravings and photogravures while it is intact.

THE AMERICAN BANKERS.

A VERY IMPORTANT MEETING OF MONEY HANDLERS.

The Sixteenth Annual Session of the American Bankers' Association in the Grand Opera House at Pittsburg—Report of the Officers—Election.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 13.—The session of the sixteenth annual convention of the American Bankers' association was opened in the Grand opera house, this city, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, President Logan C. Murray, of New York, presiding. Rev. Cortland Whitehead, bishop of Pittsburg Episcopalian diocese, engaged in the opening prayer, at the close of which ex-Chief Justice Daniel Agnew, of this city, delivered a most hearty address of welcome.

Beginning with the contest for inland possession of the continent between the English and French in the middle of the last century, Judge Agnew interestingly traced the almost phenomenal history of the "Twin Cities" of Allegheny and Pittsburg, whose collective population since 1820 has increased from 8,000 to nearly 400,000. Referring to coal interests in the Pittsburg district, the gentleman stated that the total output in 1886 exceeded 15,761,186 tons. On the subject of natural gas he said: "There are fourteen organized companies to furnish gas, drawing their supply from 210,000 thousand acres of tested territory, having a capital invested of $17,396,000; using 1,580 miles of lines of iron pipe from six to thirty inches in diameter, weighing about eighty-five tons to the mile, and giving a total of 135,000 tons of buried iron, delivering 500,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, and yielding a net profit of about 10 per centum; the same wells being capable of yielding one thousand million cubic feet daily. The total capital invested in natural gas production in western Pennsylvania is estimated at $25,000,000, and $5,000,000 in Ohio. The amount of coal displaced by natural gas is daily twenty-five thousand tons."

Continuing, he said: "Pittsburg and Allegheny are the largest iron producing districts in the United States; while the original or home tonnage of the Ohio exceeds that of the same tonnage of any of the eastern cities." Concluding, Judge Agnew said: "I have given you a very faint idea of the Twin Cities, and, now, gentlemen, the bankers and brokers superintending the fiscal concerns of these vast interests, and the members of the chamber of commerce cordially welcome you to these grand sights, and to their hearts and homes."

The address was received with applause by the convention.

President Logan C. Murray arose to deliver the opening address amid storms of applause. President Murray first responded to the address of welcome, and launched forth exhaustively in reference to the manifold objects of the association. He stated that the association is composed of nine thousand banks, representing $4,000,000,000 in capital, surplus and deposits. Of these, three thousand are National, the remainder are private and state banks, trust companies and saving institutions. The perfection of the system is so great that with few exceptions in the past quarter of a century, the prosperity of the country has been uninterrupted. The object of the association is to give information to the entire banking community of the country, giving strength and solidity to institutions, and giving warning and protection in times of financial dangers. A record of banking history is kept.

Treasurer George S. Baker, of New York, submitted his report, showing the receipts for the fiscal year to be $14,715.48; disbursements, $13,398.33, leaving a balance of $1,350.15.

The secretary's report was submitted, showing a healthy increase in membership during the past year and flattering prospects for the future.

Election of officers was next in order and while a committee of five on nominations were in conference. John J. Knox, ex-comptroller of the currency, read a paper on, "The dangers that threaten us from the treasury surpluses". Mr. Knox demonstrated that such surplus can help rather than hinder the monetary machinery of the country. He quoted largely from English history, having gathered his data from a similar condition of things in England years ago.

Regrets were read from Gen. W. T. Sherman, Hon. John Sherman, Hon. William W. Crapo, W. L. Trenholm, H. M. Grady, Beriah Wilkins, J. Proctor Knott, John A. Kasson, and several others.

Charles B. Alexander, of New York, next read a paper on "Commercial Credits and Trust Receipts." Mr. Alexander stated that more than 90 per cent. of the imports of merchandise from foreign countries to the United States are made with the aid of capital not belonging to the importer; payments are advanced by London houses with New York branches. The protection of the firms advancing the money and at the same time permitting the importer to freely deal with the goods by the new system having especial interest to those who facilitate the export branch of commerce was the principal theme discussed.

Up to 12 o'clock noon about two hundred delegates to the bankers' convention had put in appearance at the opera house, which has been superbly decorated for the occasion. A large number of ladies, wives of delegates and spectators, occupied the private boxes.

The members of Duquesne and Pittsburg clubs have issued invitations to the visiting bankers, making them members during their stay and extending the freedom of their houses.

H. M. Kingman was called for, but not having arrived, his paper on "commercial paper" was held over.

Hon. Daniel Agnew, of Pittsburg, in a brief address, discussed the legal future of the National banking system. The lack of power in congress to grant a charter, (the power being of inference solely) was clearly demonstrated by reference to the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the celebrated case, involving the constitutionality of the charter of the bank of the United States, granted in 1816. Mr. Agnew thought that the widely difference of opinion between constructionists, demanded that bankers fully understood the constitutional power and should construct therefrom a salutary and beneficial system of banking. The total extinguishment of interest bearing bonds was decried because the small interest was more than compensated for by the safe and convenient system of currency, exchange and business intercourse, especially in the absence of some other form of government security to take its place. Even at this date the salutary influence of the National banking laws is being felt everywhere. No former system gave to the country a note system so general and useful, or one so well adapted to the needs of the people at large.

A special invitation from various manufacturers to visit their works was received.

Hon. Beriah Wilkins, of Ohio, was then introduced to the convention. Mr. Wilkins' remarks referred principally to the financial and banking progress of the year; to the great danger in accumulating a vast surplus in the National treasury, and various plans for its reduction by a tariff, universally beneficial. One means suggested was congressional appropriation of money in large quantities for public works throughout the United States. Another was the repeal of the internal revenue laws.

William P. St. John, of New York, followed in an address on the same general subject as Mr. Wilkins.

H. M. Kingman, of Chicago, read a paper prepared by special request by Mr. W. V. Baker, of Chicago, (not a member of the association) on "Commercial Paper."

The communication clearly explained the nature of the flow of capital between the east and the west and the counter current of capital between the west and east. He states that the west continues to borrow money from the east, and is paying therefor a good rate of interest, but thanks to good crops and good business, the west is also sending money to New York for investment and is drawing paying returns. The safety of investment in paper freely taken by western banks, opens up a new field for the investment of eastern capital that, Mr. Kingman felt confident, would prove most profitable to capital, since the business is no longer an experiment.

ROBERT GARRETT RESIGNS.

The President of the B. & O. Railroad Hands in His Resignation.

ROBERT GARRETT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—The board of directors of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company held their regular monthly meeting to-day. The city and state as well as the private stockholders were fully represented. The board authorized the payment of 5 per cent. dividend on the stock of the Washington branch. The recommendation of the finance committee that no dividend be paid on the stock of the main line for the next six months was adopted. The sale of the B. & O. telegraph to the Western Union was ratified. The railroad company receives for this property $5,000,000 of Western Union stock and an annual rental of $500,000.

The following letter was then read from Mr. Robert Garrett, resigning the presidency of the company.

"BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9.

"To the Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company:

"GENTLEMEN—It is well known to many of you that it has been for some time my fixed desire and intention to withdraw when I properly could from the labors which have been imposed upon me by my official position as president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company. But as you are also aware the policy and undertakings of the company which I necessarily assumed at the time I accepted the presidency were such as to render it improper for me, with a due regard to the interests involved, to withdraw from their prosecution. Now, however, that arrangements have been made which, as I hope and believe, will secure many of the ends for which we have so long struggled, and the business and finances of the company being in a sound and satisfactory condition, I am in a position to tender you, as I do hereby, my resignation as president of the company. I thank you for the courtesy and consideration which you have uniformly extended to me and I trust you will be able, within a brief period, to fix upon a proper person to whom I may surrender the trust with which you have honored me, I am,

"Very respectfully,

"ROBERT GARRETT."

After a few feeling remarks by Mr. McKenny White, a city director, and Mr. William F. Burns, president pro tem, who presided over the meeting in the absence of Mr. Garrett, the resignation was accepted, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED, That in accepting the resignation of Mr. Robert Garrett, of the presidency of this company, we do so with deep regret. We know how earnest has been his desire to withdraw from the exacting duties of the office, and how imperative up to this time has been the necessity that he should not do so. Many of the measures of policy whose completion was undertaken when he became president have been pursued through difficulty and peril till their success is no longer doubtful. We appreciate the fact that this result has been largely due to his courage and unselfish devotion to the company's interest, and congratulate him on the fact that in leaving the office at this time he not only does so with the affection and respect of all those connected with the company, but with a recognition by all those acquainted with it of how great have been the services he has rendered."

Mr. George Van Bibber, a city director, nominated Mr. Robert Garrett as a director to fill the vacancy made by the death of Col. J. Spear Nichols. It is understood that he will occupy places in all the important committees.

Meantime, Mr. William F. Burns will act as president until the election of a successor to Mr. Garrett at the annual meeting of the stockholders in November.

People ask what is good for a cough or a cold, the mistake many make is in letting it run too long. Dr. Bigelow's Cough Cure, containing the good qualities of all the best cough remedies without the defects of any of them. A safe and speedy remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, in 50 cent and $1 bottles. Healing to the lungs. Safe and pleasant for children. 1

Advertise in THE DAILY INDEPENDENT, the only first-class medium in Massillon.

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly

German Carp.

Having more young fish than our ponds will accomodate, we desire to sell a few thousand on reasonable terms. Any persons wanting to buy, or to confer on us a public favor by constructing ponds, will please call on or address either of the undersigned.

JAMES BAYLISS,
JACOB CHRISTMAN.

Massillon, Stark county, Ohio. 172m

Young Culprits Arrested.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—A series of incendiary fires and burglaries in this city was brought to an end this morning by the arrest of nine young men, who had banded together for the purpose of robbery and arson. The culprits had an iron-clad agreement, which called forth dead of the member divulging any of the association's secrets. The first youth arrested made a confession, implicating his associates. A large amount of stolen property was recoved, and the police say the evidence against the young men is conclusive.

Starved to Death.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Jane Smith and her daughter-in-law have been living in the worst kind of destitution under a huge overhanging rock along the river. Tom Smith, husband of the younger women was in town spending his money on another women, and has been arrested for vagrancy. Old Mrs. Smith has died, and the body presented a fearful sight, the bones protruding from her flesh. Tom's wife is in the hospital.

Diamond Thief Pinched.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 12.—During the fair W. W. Davis' residence was entered and $1,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry stolen. This morning Frank Hart was arrested, and one of the stolen rings was found in his possession. The balance of the property was found where he had planted it. Hart is wanted in another place for a more serious crime.

Unusual Event in Ocean History.

SAN FRANCICO, Oct. 12.—The ship Tsukuba, of the Royal Japanese navy, has arrived here. She will remain for about one month, proceeding hence to Acapulco and Panama, and then home, touching at Tahiti. Her trip is expected to consume at least six months.

Passenger Association Doomed.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Oct. 12.—Reliable information has been received here that the Minneapolis & Northwestern railway will place thousand mile tickets on sale at $20 and withdraw from the Western association. This indicates that the Passenger association will go to pieces.

Want to Break Records.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 12.—The champion bicycle team of Chicago—four strong—with trainer and manager, is here, and will attempt to make some records on the gravel roads north of this place. There is a fifty-mile straight-away, the finest in the country.

Riddled With Shot.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 12.—Thomas Puckett, residing at Holmansville, Robertson county, found J. O. Duff at his house and drove him away. Duff returned with a shotgun, and calling Puckett out, riddled his face and neck and escaped.

The Noted Bank Case.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—Miss Ryan, a stenographer, was to-day sworn in by Judge Sage, of the Federal court, to take testimony in the Fidelity bank cases, which were taken up by the United States grand jury this morning.

No Mormon President Chosen.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 12.—The Mormon conference adjourned Sunday night without choosing a president of the church. Wilford Woodruff remains president by virtue of his office as head of the twelve apostles.

Frank James Dying.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 12.—Jesse James, of Armourdale, a cousin of Frank James, the outlaw, has gone to Dallas, Tex., where Frank is said to be dying. Frank James went to Dallas about six months ago.

A Georgia Fire.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., Oct. 12.—Fire yesterday destroyed the cotton warehouse, one thousand bales of cotton, the Central railroad depot and two or three adjoining buildings. Loss about $75,000.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. N. Y. 3-18-o-r-a-ne orimf

"The Sanitary Era"

Is a paper with a mission. Everything possible, pay or no pay, it will do to extend its "important embassy to man." Therefore any periodical or book in the world may be had of the publisher of the Sanitary Era as low as elsewhere, together with a year of the Sanitary Era, into the bargain—of itself about the best value for the times ever put into a secular publication for one dollar or any other price. Persons, lay or professional, who neglect the Sanitary Era, are keeping themselves in ignorance of unprecedented advances in sanitation, of which that paper is actually the only periodical pioneer. Semi-monthly: 16 pp: $1.00 a year. Wm. C. Conant, 31 Bond street, New York.

DEATH OF THOMAS C. MANNING.

Our Minister to Mexico Passes Away While on a Visit to New York.

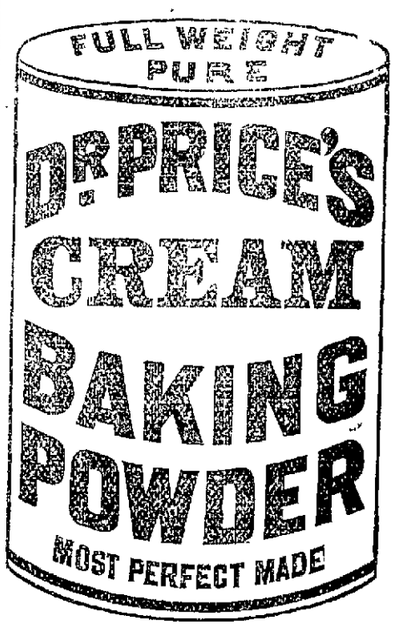
THOMAS C. MANNING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Thomas C. Manning, minister to Mexico, who returned to this city a week ago to attend a meeting of the Peabody Fund trustees, of which he is one, died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel shortly after 9 o'clock this morning.

He has been seriously ill for the past few days, and the announcement was made yesterday that he could live but a few hours.

Thomas C. Manning was fifty-six years of age. He was born in North Carolina. In 1855 he moved to the town of Alexandria, La., as a lawyer. He was a member to the state constitutional convention in 1861, which voted the Pelican state out of the Union. This meant war, and he immediately enlisted, and rose to be adjutant general of the state in 1863. In 1864 Governor Allen appointed him associate justice of the supreme court. After the war he resumed his law practice. In 1877 he was appointed chief justice of the state of Louisiana.

In October last Judge Manning brought to President Cleveland the official notification of the latter's election as a trustee of the Peabody fund, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Grant. After Judge Manning had completed his interview with the president and cabinet, the president remarked to Secretary Bayard: "That man ought to be in the public service," and on the first opportunity—that offered by the resignation of Minister Jackson—he appointed him.



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PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

H. F. OEHLER'S

Cash Store

HEADQUARTERS FOR

STOVES, RANGES,
—AND—
House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

Promptly attended to.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Michael Ruch, late of Stark county, O., deceased.

Dated the 28th day of September, 1887.

ROBERT W. MCCAUGHEY,
Adm'r with the will annexed.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of James F. Paul, late of Stark county, O., deceased. Dated the 14th day of September, 1887.

LAVANCHA NICHOLS,
3t Administratrix.

CITY AND

LIVERY, BOARDING

SALE STABLE.

PETER GRIBBLE, Propr.,

Cor. Mill and Plum Sts., Massillon, O.

All calls promptly answered. Telephone No. 77. Your patronage is solicited.
My aim is to give satisfaction and fair prices.

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P. SONNHALTER & CO., Prop'rs,

Miners of the finest quality of Massillon coal, best quality of Massillon lump and put up for cook stove use.
Coarse and fine screens for base burners

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